

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORT NO.	25X1
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COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 6 February 1953

SUBJECT: Manual of the Soviet Army

NO. OF PAGES 122

NO. OF ENCLS. 27 (59 pages)
(LISTED BELOW)

PLACE
ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1

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PART I. STATE STRUCTURE AND MILITARY ORGANIZATION

A. Area and Subdivisions

The USSR, with an area of 22,270,000 square kilometers, only 5,100,000 square kilometers of which are in Europe, possesses one-sixth of the total land area of the globe. The boundaries of the country are approximately 60,000 kilometers, including 43,000 kilometers of coastline. The total population for 1951 can only be estimated at about 198 million people, since official figures have not been published since the census of 1939.

The USSR consists of 16 union republics, sovereign according to the constitution, but directed by all-union central state and party authorities in all important matters. The size and population of the union republics are indicated on the map, Attachment 1. The large number of different nationalities included in the USSR has led to the creation of autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts, and national okrugs below the union republics. Further administrative subdivisions are the oblast, rayon, city, and the village. There are six krais instead of oblasts on the Asiatic border of the RSFSR.

B. Political Organization

The political foundation is the so-called system of soviets. Members of all soviets are elected directly by the people on the basis of the majority principle; but, in view of the prevailing one-party system, the choice is actually determined by the party leadership. Attachment 2 gives a survey of the organization and leading personnel in the state setup.

1. Legislative Branch

The Supreme Soviet is the legislative body of the USSR. In addition to its legislative duties it regulates foreign relations, fixes the state budget, and supervises the executive branches. At the head of the Supreme Soviet is a Presidium selected by Supreme Soviet members. The chairman of the Presidium exercises the functions of chief of state.

The Supreme Soviet consists of two chambers, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. Delegates to the Soviet of the Union are in the proportion of one for every 300,000 of the population. Every union republic sends 25, every autonomous republic 11, every autonomous oblast five, and every national okrug one to the Soviet of Nationalities.

2. Executive Branch

The highest executive and administrative organ of the USSR is the Council of Ministers, whose chairman, Generalissimo Stalin, exercises the functions of minister-president. In the ministries, a distinction is made between all-union ministries and union-republic ministries. The former are central organs of the entire union, while the latter administer departments for which there are corresponding ministries in the union republics. The union-republic ministries have the right to give directions to the ministries of the union republics.

The foreign ministers of the Belorussian and the Ukrainian SSR secured a seat and a vote in the United Nations as a result of the creation of a Union Republic Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

In addition to the ministries, some independent administrative offices such as state committees, state councils, and independent main administrations, including the particularly important State Planning Committee (Gosplan), are under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers.

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3. Judicial Branch

The highest organs of the justice administration are the Supreme Court and the Public Prosecutor's Office. The Supreme Soviet makes appointments to both these offices and supervises them. The Ministry of State Security (MGB) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD), however, also have a part in the selection of judges and public prosecutors and therefore exercise vigorous control over the administration of justice.

C. The Communist Party of the USSR

The All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) [CPSU (B)] regards itself as a part of the Third Communist International. It keeps on striving, as it always has, to free the working classes from the yoke of capitalism and to achieve a classless society by way of a world revolution.

1. Party Organization¹

The highest apparatus of the party is the party congress, which is supposed to meet every 3 years. There is also a party conference which is supposed to take place at least once a year. The party congress selects members of the Central Committee, which directs the entire party apparatus.

The most important branches of the Central Committee are:

- a. The Secretariat
- b. The Political Bureau
- c. The Organization Bureau
- d. The Committee for Party Control

See Attachment 3 for the Communist Party breakdown and personnel in central party offices.

There are also central committees in union republics and in other administrative subdivisions down to the oblast. The lowest organs are the so-called primary organizations in villages and enterprises. There is extensive agreement between state and party organization, so that there are parallel party institutions for all state organs and at times they handle the same field or are responsible for the same administrative area. In addition, party functionaries hold key positions in the state setup. Thus, unlimited power is concentrated in a few top functionaries of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Union.

2. Secondary Organizations

- a. The political leader class of party and state is supplemented by the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League (Komsomol) which has an organizational structure corresponding to that of the Communist Party.
- b. The entire working class of the USSR is included in the trade unions, which are joined together by a top organization, the Trade Union Congress with an All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. The trade unions aid in spreading political propaganda and are, for all practical purposes, a party agency. Since membership in the Communist Party is limited and only particularly trustworthy and thoroughly tested persons are admitted to the party, trade unions serve the purpose of organizing and controlling non-party members.
- c. Other auxiliary organizations such as the Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force, and the Navy (DOSAAF), the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Arts, the Society for the Spread of Political and Scientific Knowledge, the All-Slavic Committee, and others

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are under strict party control. The All-Union Society for Cultural Relations Abroad is a purely party organization.

D. The Military Organization

1. The armed forces of the USSR are based on a system of universal military service (see Part II). According to the constitution, the Supreme Soviet makes decisions on war, peace, and total mobilization. The supreme commander of the armed forces is the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Generalissimo Stalin. In case of war a small directive unit, the State Committee for Defense, can be formed from key personnel in economics, transportation, and the armed forces in place of the Council of Ministers; and the headquarters of the high command for strategic planning is to be attached to this unit.

Direction of the branches of the Armed Forces is concentrated under the Council of Ministers in two of the total of 52 ministries:

- a. The War Ministry for the army, air force, and anti-aircraft defense
- b. The Navy Ministry for the navy, including the coastal defense force, and naval aviation

The quasi-military internal troops, convoy and railroad battalions, border guards, and the police-like militia are maintained by the Ministry of State Security (MGB), which took over the direction of these forces in postwar years from the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD). The MGB troops are recruited from the ranks of the armed forces.

2. The War Ministry comprises the following chief organs, which are directly under the jurisdiction of the minister and his war council:
 - a. The general staff of the Soviet Army (army and air force)
 - b. The high command of the army, air force, and supply services
 - c. The main administrations of the strategic air force, antiaircraft troops, and airborne troops
 - d. The main administrations of ordnance
 - e. The main administrations of the special services, such as political administration, personnel processing, financial administration, etc. (Attachment 4 shows the organization and personnel in the War Ministry.)
3. Under the War Ministry the Armed Forces and the Air Force are concentrated in 21 military districts within the state borders (see Attachment 5) and in group command headquarters in the occupied areas.² Organization of the districts and command groups resembles that of the War Ministry on a small scale.

From the headquarters of a military district the following are directed:

- a. The armies themselves, corps, divisions, and smaller units of the army.
- b. The air forces - via the commander of the air forces in the proper military district.
- c. The military commissariats of the krays and oblasts as recruiting offices to which, in turn, the military commissariats of the rayons are subordinate, and the so-called military desks in the villages are subordinate to these.
- d. Supply organizations insofar as the high command is not involved.

The group headquarters direct the forces of the army, such as armies and independent smaller units, via tactical headquarters and the air forces via

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the commander of the appropriate air unit. The units of the strategic air force, the antiaircraft forces, and airborne troops are under the immediate direction of the proper main administrations of the War Ministry and the antiaircraft forces are divided into districts, zones, and sections according to the importance of the areas to be protected.

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PART II. MILITARY ORGANIZATION AND CAPACITY

A. Legal Foundations of Military Service1. Compulsory Military Service

The armed forces of the USSR are based upon a system of universal military service. The Universal Compulsory Military Service Law of 1939 constitutes the legal basis for the application of military service. All men between the ages of 19 and 49 are subject to military service. Women with training in professions, such as medicine and veterinary medicine, may also be drawn into the service.

The compulsory service law calls for the rendering of active service and training in the reserves. Length of active service differs. It is as follows:

- a. In the army
 - for privates, 2 years
 - for noncommissioned officers, 3 years
- b. In the air force
 - for enlisted personnel, 3 years
- c. In the navy
 - for enlisted personnel and noncommissioned officers of the coastal defense force, 4 years
 - for enlisted personnel of seafaring units, 5 years
- d. In the MGB troops - enlisted personnel, 2-4 years

Since approximately 1948, the length of active service has apparently been tacitly raised to 3 years for enlisted personnel in the artillery and mechanized troops of the army and to 6 years for personnel in seafaring units of the navy.

2. Recruiting

The military districts are responsible for and carry out the entire recruiting and training program. Subordinate to these as recruiting offices are the military commissariats (corresponding to district recruiting headquarters) in the oblasts and krais, military commissariats (corresponding to draft boards) in the rayons, and finally the so-called military desks (registration offices) in the villages.

All young men who have completed their 18th year by 1 January are registered and undergo a physical examination. When 19 years old, all those subject to the draft are called to active service insofar as they are physically fit and have not been deferred. In the postwar years, registration and examination have, in part, taken place one year sooner. Regarding inductions and deferments, the military commissariats of the rayons make decisions and they also conduct examinations and give physicals. For those who have completed secondary school, registration for induction may take place one year earlier, that is, upon the completion of the 18th year. According to more recent observations, inductions take place twice a year, in spring and fall, while before the war they took place only in fall. The physically fit inductees are assigned in accordance with their physical and mental capacities to different branches of the armed forces, which have set up certain requirement quotas.

There are no postwar data available on the degrees of physical fitness. However, it may be assumed that men are rejected, that is, classed as physically unfit, only if they are more than 50 percent incapacitated. The number of those who are partially physically fit is subdivided into those incapacitated up to 20 percent and those incapacitated from 20-50 percent. The requirements of the active peacetime armed forces and of

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the national economy influence the percentage of physically fit deferred. It is possible to be released also for personal reasons, as are, for example, supporters of large families.

3. Classification According to Age Groups

The trained and untrained physically fit who are subject to the draft, the partially fit, and women subject to service are divided into the following age classes:

Class I:	19 (18)-34 years of age	- 16 (17) age classes
Class II:	35 - 44 years of age	- 10 age classes
Class III:	45 - 49 years of age	- 5 age classes

According to law there are always 31 (32) age classes among those subject to military service who can be inducted at any time according to the authority of the high command.

4. Subdivision of Reserves

After being detached from active service, fully trained soldiers are transferred to reserve category I. Reserve category II includes the following:

- a. Untrained physically fit (deferred for various reasons).
- b. Partially fit (suitable only for noncombat duties).
- c. Women subject to service.

Training of the reserves is as follows:

- d. In age class I of reserve category I, privates have to take part in six 2-month periods of maneuvers and noncommissioned officers and noncommissioned officer candidates have to take part in six 3-month periods.
- e. In age class I of reserve category II, enlisted personnel have to take part in nine 2-month periods of maneuvers and noncommissioned officer candidates nine 3-month periods.
- f. Age class II of reserve category I and II participate in five one-month periods of training.
- g. Age class III of reserve category I and II must participate in one one-month period of training.

These requirements represent a maximum which can practically never be attained. After being discharged from active service, the majority of reservists will probably be called to only a few reserve training periods. Nevertheless, the peacetime army is strengthened every summer by about 1,800,000 reserves.

Reserve officers are divided by age classes instead of by reserve categories.

- h. Class I: Lieutenants up to 40 years of age, first lieutenants to lieutenant colonels, and colonels up to 50, and generals of all classes up to 60.
- i. Class II: Lieutenants up to 50, first lieutenants, captains, etc., up to and including colonels up to 55 and generals up to 65.
- j. Class III: All ranks between 55 and 65 years (sic).

Training is planned for these classes as follows: up to three months per year for class I, two 3-month periods for class II as a whole, and one

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2-month period for class III.

B. Military Potential in Personnel

1. No exact figures have been published on the population of the USSR since the census of 1939. However, an estimate of the military potential of the USSR is necessary to obtain an approximately correct survey of the present and future military power of the country. Starting with the published figures of the 1939 census, careful calculations and, in part, rough estimates lead to the conclusion that at the end of 1951 the USSR had about 198 million inhabitants and will probably exceed the 200 million mark in 1952. These figures take into consideration all the changes which have occurred since 1939 (increase in area, losses incurred in war and as the result of war, drop in birth rate, etc.). According to the census of 1939 the USSR had a population of 170,467,000. In terms of the territorial status of 1945 the population would amount to 192 or 193 million. This means that, in spite of the tremendous losses in war and the debilitation brought on the mass of the people directly by the war, there is already today an increase of five to six million people to be recorded. The losses were leveled out not only by the considerable increase in territory but also by the fertility of the Slavic peoples. The map, Attachment 1, shows the distribution of population in the different union republics. It is noticeable in the present population figures that, in spite of the total increase of 6 million, there are parts of the USSR where the figures of 1939 have either not been reached or have been only slightly exceeded. These are the areas which were most overrun by the war, namely, the Ukraine and Belorussia.
2. Of the multiplicity of nationalities (about 45 different groups of people), only the most important will be mentioned. Table 1 gives an indication, in spite of the lack of exact figures, of the composition of the Soviet population according to national groups. The most salient points are:
 - a. The preponderance of the Slavic groups, of which the Great Russians alone make up approximately 60 percent of the total population.
 - b. The relatively small number of pure Asiatic national groups, making up about 8 percent of the total population.

The Slavic groups represent, in addition to their purely numerical superiority, the dominating national element in national strength, intelligence, and technical and cultural achievement.

The makeup of the armed forces from the standpoint of national groups does not correspond exactly to the proportion of these groups in the USSR. The proportion of Russians in the armed forces is somewhat less; the proportion of the other national groups, particularly Asiatics, is somewhat greater. On the other hand, Russians predominate in administration and in the national economy, which absorbs a considerable percentage of the draftable physically fit. In the armed forces the Asiatics are employed predominantly in the infantry, while soldiers of Slavic nationality are the chief contingent for technical branches of the armed services (armored, artillery, air force, and navy units).

Table 1 gives a further indication of the proportionate composition of nationalities in the armed forces.

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Table 1

CLASSIFICATION OF THE USSR BY NATIONALITIES
(Estimate of 1951)

<u>National Group</u>	<u>Percent of Total Population</u>	<u>Percent of Armed Forces</u>
Great Russians (Slavic Indoeuropeans)	60	55
Ukrainians and Moldavians (Slavic and Romance Indoeuropeans)	22	20
Belorussians (Slavic Indoeuropeans)	4	4
Caucasian and Near East Peoples (predominantly Indoeuropeans)	3	5
Asiatics (Turks, Tatars, Mongolians)	8	13
Other Peoples (including Finno-Ugrians, Balts, etc.)	3	3

3. Table 2 gives a survey of the available military potential in the way of personnel at the turn of the year 1951/1952. The figures given in the table are an estimate, with errors probably within narrow margins. Two groups, which are hard to estimate, must be subtracted from the number of physically fit (column 2), to obtain the number of available men (column 6), i.e., the actual potential. These two groups are the prisoners in MVD prison camps, the total number of whom is roughly estimated at 4,500,000 physically fit men in the age groups subject to military service (minimum figure of all available estimates), and men deferred from military service in war. To obtain the indicated percentages, a starting point was made with the known quotas from the last war. These were lower than the presently used percentages.

The following considerations are responsible for an increase in the deferment quotas:

- a. In a future war the Soviet Union will be entirely dependent on its own armament production. Deliveries from allied countries cannot be counted upon. The requirements in manpower for a war economy will be considerably greater.
- b. Modern techniques have produced complicated weapons and equipment, such as jet planes and atomic weapons, the manufacture of which requires a greater expenditure of material and personnel strength.
- c. The increased sensitivity of armament centers and transportation routes to the air threat is to be taken into account. The troops needed for the protection of these installations together with the antiaircraft forces necessary for intensified civilian air raid protection will indicate the use of strong forces in rear areas of the front and in the home theatre of operations, and these forces will have to be formed at the expense of front line troops.

The estimated number of 26,250,000 available soldiers will have to be regarded as a maximum. The classification into three age groups as provided for by the compulsory service law is as follows:

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Age group I (19-34 years of age) - 18,120,000 million
 Age group II (35-44 years of age) - 6,010,000 million
 Age group III (45-49 years of age) - 2,120,000 million

In a total mobilization the USSR can, as in October 1941, extend compulsory service to the 17-year-olds. This would mean that in a mobilization in 1952 the total military potential would be increased by the entire class of 1934 or by 1,620,000 millions.

The age-group composition of the Soviet armed forces may be characterized as favorable since age group I, comprising almost 70 percent of the total number, represents the predominating part by far of the available able-bodied men. This picture will, however, change unfavorably in the next 15-20 years, as the classes with a low birth rate (especially 1940-1946) come to the fore and the larger classes move into age groups II and III or drop out altogether. This fact must be taken into consideration in estimating the potential of the armed forces up to 1965.

The number of available able-bodied men will rise at first and will reach a peak in 1956 with 27,330,000 men. After that the potential will drop to 26,790,000 in 1960 and will drop further to 23,000,000 by 1965.

Table 2
AGE CLASS STRENGTH AT BEGINNING OF 1952
 (In millions)

1 Age Class	2 Physically Fit	3 % MVD Prisoners	4 Net Balance	5 % Deferred	6 Available
1903	0.88	0.18	0.70	0.31	0.39
1904	0.91	0.18	0.73	0.33	0.40
1905	0.98	0.20	0.78	0.35	0.43
1906	1.02	0.20	0.82	0.37	0.45
1907	1.07	0.21	0.86	0.39	0.45
III -	4.86	0.97		1.75	III- 2.12
1908	1.10	0.22	0.88	0.31	0.57
1909	1.14	0.23	0.91	0.32	0.59
1910	1.16	0.23	0.93	0.33	0.60
1911	1.20	0.24	0.96	0.34	0.62
1912	1.24	0.25	0.99	0.35	0.64
1913	1.24	0.24	1.00	0.28	0.72
1914	1.24	0.24	1.00	0.28	0.72
1915	1.04	0.19	0.85	0.24	0.61
1916	0.91	0.13	0.78	0.23	0.55
1917	0.63	0.09	0.54	0.15	0.39
II -	10.90	2.06		2.83	II- 6.01
1918	0.62	0.09	0.53	0.12	0.41
1919	0.62	0.09	0.53	0.12	0.41
1920	0.70	0.10	0.60	0.13	0.47
1921	0.75	0.09	0.66	0.14	0.52
1922	0.88	0.11	0.77	0.16	0.61
1923	1.12	0.13	0.99	0.14	0.85
1924	1.35	0.14	1.21	0.18	1.03
1925	1.50	0.15	1.35	0.21	1.14
1926	1.68	0.11	1.57	0.23	1.34
1927	1.86	0.09	1.77	0.27	1.50
1928	2.02	0.10	1.92	0.28	1.64
1929	2.00	0.06	1.94	0.29	1.65
1930	1.99	0.06	1.93	0.29	1.64
1931	1.99	0.06	1.93	0.29	1.64
1932	2.00	0.06	1.94	0.29	1.65
1933	1.95	0.06	1.89	0.27	1.62
I -	23.03	1.50		3.41	I- 18.12

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SUM TOTAL OF ALL GROUPS

	<u>Physically Fit</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>MVD Prisoners</u>	<u>Net Balance</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Deferred</u>	<u>Available</u>
III	4.86		0.97			1.75	III 2.12
II	10.90		2.06			2.83	II 6.01
I	23.03		1.50			3.41	I 18.12
	38.79		4.53			7.99	26.25
1934	1.95	3	0.06	1.89	15	0.27	1.62
	40.74		4.59			8.26	27.87

G. Mobilization Planning and Execution

Regarding the planning of a future mobilization of the Soviet Army, only a few fundamental conclusions can be derived from the total mobilization of 1941, since the German offensive in the summer of 1941 upset the Soviet planning in respect to time and place. Vague hints can be recognized in organizational changes in the postwar years. In the following examination of the transition from a peacetime army to a wartime army, the formation of a field army will be treated; but the creation of a replacement army will be ignored, since its size will depend extensively on the development of the situation. The description of the anticipated course of mobilization remains an estimate to be based on considerations and vague hints.

1. It is possible that the field army will be formed of the following parts (compare strength data in Part IV - Organization):
 - a. The forces of the occupation troops are mobile units with a slight shortage of personnel and vehicles. They are to be ready for action 24-48 hours after being alerted.
 - b. The peacetime units in strategically important areas (Baltic countries, Belorussia, Carpatho-Ukraine, Transcaucasia, and the Maritime Military Districts) are either close to combat strength or even have a surplus of officers and noncommissioned officers. They should all be ready at their posts on the first or second mobilization day and the surplus numbers are to be separated out here as the cadres for new units.
 - c. Peacetime units in the interior military districts have many vacancies and must therefore be brought to military strength after the proclamation of total mobilization. This is done by drafting reservists registered in category I. The time requirement for them to be ready for service at their post might amount to three to six days, depending on local conditions. At the same time cadres are separated out to form new units.
 - d. Cadre units which, predominantly in the interior military districts, are considered to represent an important mobilization potential, are of about combat strength in numbers of officers and noncommissioned officers, but have about a 75 percent shortage of privates. This shortage can be quickly remedied from mobilization reserves (category I) of the garrison areas. Since arms and equipment have been made ready for these units, mobilization can be completed in 6-14 days.
 - e. A part of the peacetime units billeted in the interior military districts is, in case of mobilization, formed into the next higher unit, namely, a battalion becomes a regiment, and three divisions can be formed from one division.

At the same time, special units (artillery, signal troops) must, under certain circumstances, be assigned by the high command. The time required for mobilization is to be estimated at 15-30 days, depending on local conditions.

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f. New formations from cadre units naturally require more time to be prepared for activity. However, it is to be expected that, after the personnel quota of these units has been filled from the reserves (category I), and after they have received military equipment from depots of the military districts or of the high command, they can be completely mobilized in a maximum of 30 days.

2. Mobilization waves are staggered as follows:

First wave: Troops in the occupation groups, the bulk of peacetime units in strategically important areas: from 24 to 48 hours.

Second wave: Remaining peacetime units, primarily in the interior military districts, those formed from cadre units: from 3 - 14 days.

Third wave: New organizations formed from active parent units: from 10 - 30 days.

The first goal of total mobilization can accordingly be attained within 30 days. All time data here refer to readiness for service at their post. Time requirements for transport and assembly of troops for action cannot be taken into consideration, since this depends on the strategic situation.

All combat units planned for as the goal of a total mobilization can be formed from reserve category I (fully trained, of age class I - 34 years). Only in the case of a long war will it be necessary to draft reserve categories II and III.

3. In view of the already mentioned increased requirements of the armament industry, the carrying out of a total mobilization will be limited by the Soviet high command to 12 or, at most, 15 million men for all branches of the armed services.

The present peacetime armed forces are to be estimated at about 4,700,000 and are made up of the following groups:

Army	- about 3,200,000 - 68. percent
Air force	- about 650,000 - 13.8 percent
Navy	- about 400,000 - 8.5 percent
MGB troops	- about 450,000 - 9.7 percent

In the wartime armed forces, this percentage distribution will be greatly shifted, since an increase must be effected particularly in the army and air force, while the navy and MGB troops will be increased on a relatively small scale because of the limitations of their tasks and means of combat. The comparison of strength proportions in World War II and possibilities based on unit numbers in peacetime lead to the following estimate of the composition of wartime armed forces in the amount of 12 million:

Army	- about 9,000,000 - 75 percent
Air force	- about 1,700,000 - 14 percent
Navy	- about 600,000 - 5 percent
MGB troops	- about 700,000 - 6 percent

A strengthening of the wartime armed forces is to be expected only under an unfavorable development in the world situation and will be effected mainly by the further strengthening of the army.

The number of combat units in the peacetime army is to be estimated as follows:

27 armored divisions	} 177 combat divisions
45 mechanized divisions	
93 infantry divisions	
12 cavalry divisions	

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The supporting units are estimated at 15 artillery divisions and 60 anti-aircraft divisions.

The number of armored and mechanized divisions equipped with numerous heavy weapons cannot be significantly increased during the course of the mobilization. Mechanized units not originating from strong parent units can only be formed after the first mobilization goal, perhaps up to M-day plus 120. The number of infantry and cavalry divisions will, on the other hand, be more than doubled during the mobilization, since the peacetime units will, in part form new units and in part expand to the next higher unit.

The number of units in the wartime army can be roughly estimated as follows on the basis of these considerations with the attainment of the first mobilization goal 30 days after M-day:

35 armored divisions	} about 340 combat divisions
60 mechanized divisions	
220 infantry and motorized infantry divisions	
24 cavalry divisions	

D. Draft Status at the End of 1951

1. Personnel Demobilization after World War II

On the basis of the total mobilization of 22 June 1941 and the 1 October 1941 order to lower the draft age to 17 years, the Soviet Union had, during the war, drafted those subject to military service from the age classes 1888 to 1927, with some volunteers from the class of 1928. The noncommissioned officers and privates from age class III, 1888-1892, were discharged from the field forces during the last year of the war. Between June 1945 and March 1948, 32 age classes, 1893-1924, were discharged from the army by six demobilization orders. Thus, at the beginning of the fall of 1951, the Soviet Army had no personnel with military experience at its disposal except a few volunteers from the class of 1928.

2. Draft Status

In the fall of 1948 new conscription set in on a broader scale to include the bulk of the class of 1928 and those deferred from the older age classes. Further conscription continued in two waves per year, so that in the fall of 1951 the small remnant of the class of 1931 and the bulk of the class of 1932 were available.

3. Present Makeup

At the beginning of the fall of 1951 the Soviet Army included privates and noncommissioned officers as follows:

- a. In the USSR
 - Privates of the age classes of 1928, 1929, 1930, and 1931. Noncommissioned officers of the age classes of 1927, 1928, and 1929. A start of discharging age class 1928 and of drafting age class 1932 is to be expected.
- b. In the occupation troops
 - Privates of age classes 1928-1931 with possibly some remnants from age class 1927.³ Noncommissioned officers of age classes 1927-1929.

4. Conclusions

While conscriptions since the fall of 1950 have been carried out by plan, according to the stipulations of the compulsory service act, discharges

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have been made, in part, considerably late (one-half to one year after completion of service time and one and one-half to two years beyond the age class requirements for the personnel involved).

While service is thus prolonged for a part of those in active service, requirements of the national economy result in big gaps in the age classes of those coming up for the draft according to the compulsory service law. These gaps at present make up about 35-40 percent of the class strength. Thus, large proportions of able-bodied young men are relegated directly to the reserve category II. In a later mobilization this fact could work to the disadvantage of the first and second mobilization waves if the Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force, and Navy (DOSAAF), under strong political pressure, did not carry out basic military training of those deferred. Even if the Soviet Union can, at present, maintain the high status of a peacetime army of 3,200,000, nevertheless the number of physically fit in the age classes coming up for the draft is currently dropping. In 1963 this number will reach a low point of 850,000 men. As a result of this the USSR must gradually lengthen periods of service if the present strength of the peacetime army is to be maintained.

Such a lengthened period of service seems to have been tacitly introduced in the case of special branches of the service such as the artillery and armored troops. Nevertheless, the high rate of deferment in recruited age classes must be gradually stopped in order to avoid overage in reserve category I in case of mobilization.

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PART III. ECONOMIC SOURCES OF POWER OF THE SOVIET ARMY

Introductory Remarks:

The purpose of this manual, being to give a survey of the leadership, organization, and combat strength of the Soviet Army, makes necessary a short clarification of the performance and capacity of the Soviet armament industry. Present estimated figures for the most important raw materials and producer goods are given with a brief explanation. Figures for present manufacture of weapons and ammunition must be dispensed with for lack of clear data.

A. Development of the Armament Potential

As a result of completely centralized planning and direction of all branches of the economy during the five-year plans, the USSR has developed at an astonishing rate of speed from an agrarian country to the second most important industrial state in the world. The chief goal of the five-year plans was the radical expansion of producer-goods industries which were developed at the expense of consumer-goods industries and the standard of living of the Soviet population. In every comparison of absolute production figures and capacities of the Soviet Union with those of the Western World, it must therefore be taken into consideration that the Soviet figures on the proportion of armament are to be estimated as substantially higher.

The economy of the Soviet Union has not only recovered from the damages incurred by war, but it has already far outstripped its prewar status. In particular, the heavy industries have at their disposal today capacities which in case of war would need only to be converted; for example, the tractor industry could be converted to tank production. As the result of relocation to the East, industrial centers were created in all parts of the country. The Soviet Union is thus prepared for a multiple-front war and for atom bomb attacks. The generation of electric power likewise exceeds the prewar level considerably. Natural gas deposits have been opened up and made available to industry. This has greatly relieved the strain on coal and petroleum as sources of power.

Although the technical level and individual performance of specialists and engineers of the West have not yet been reached in the Soviet Union despite the most modern work equipment, these differences are gradually being leveled out. These hidden reserves will make themselves felt in the future.

B. The Most Important Raw Materials1. Coal

The coal output is, at present, about 70 percent above the prewar level. The eastern regions, including the Kuzbas, Karaganda, and the Urals, are responsible for the greatest part of this increase. The share of the Donbass in the total coal output has dropped from over 50 percent before the war to about 38 percent in 1951. Difficulties exist in the production of coking coal, the centers of which are in the Ukraine, Urals, and Kuzbas. The construction of coal-cleaning plants has lagged behind the output of coking coal, which, according to the plan, was to be 53 million tons in 1950. Coke plants have been receiving coal whose ash content is too high. The development of the iron industry can be considerably hampered by receiving a supply of coking coal which is inadequate from the standpoint of quantity and quality. The coal output of the eastern European satellite countries is about the same as that of the USSR in tonnage, but contains very little coking coal. Only Poland and Czechoslovakia can meet their own coke requirements.

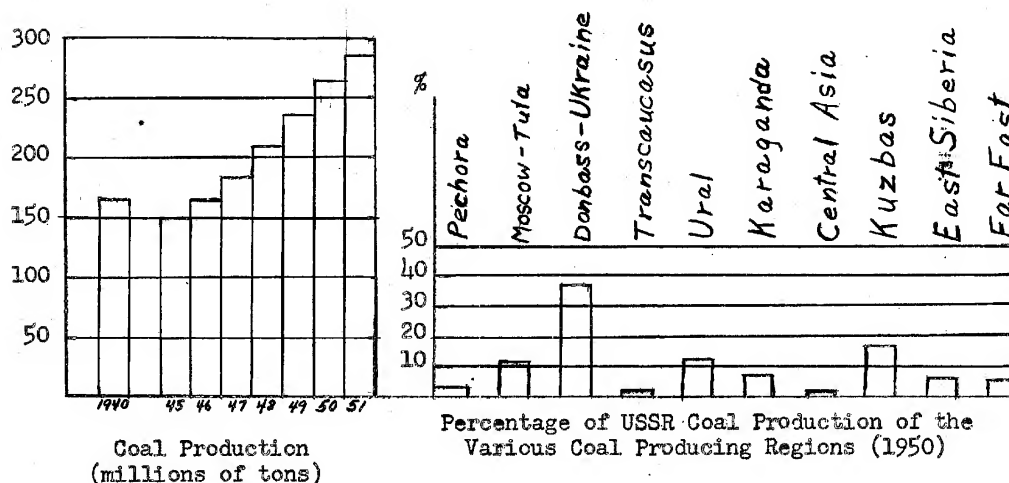
Although the coal supply of the Soviet Union is strained, the consumer, and not industry, suffers from the lack of coal.

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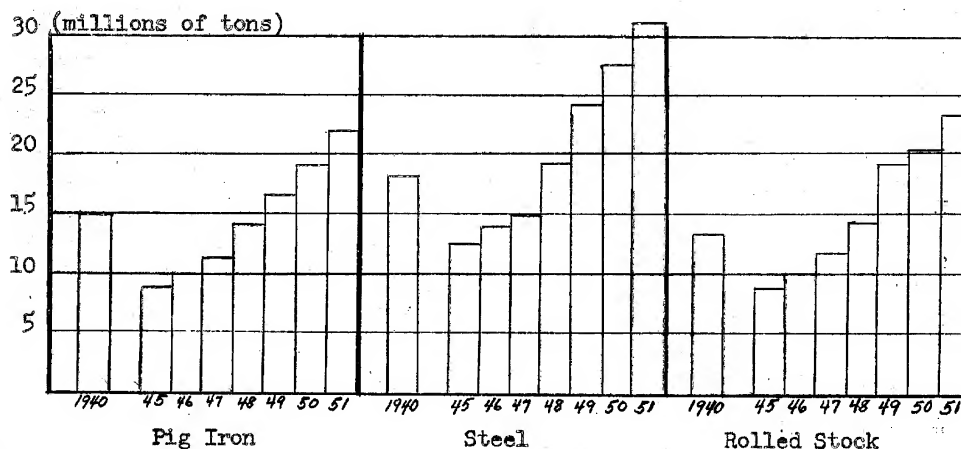
Table 3



2. Iron and Steel

The production of pig iron, steel, and rolled stock rose considerably after the war and is far above the prewar level. With the present level of production, the USSR is in a position to raise armament production to any level which appears necessary. As in the case of coal, the eastern regions of the Soviet Union, including the Urals and points east, are chiefly responsible for the increase in the production of iron and steel. The western regions at present produce only one-half of the total production, whereas they produced 70 percent before the war. The most important centers of production are at present the Ukraine and the Urals, which account for 70-80 percent of the total output. Civilian consumption of iron and steel, including housing construction and household utensils, is of very minor importance. Therefore, iron and steel production figures of the USSR mean almost twice as much in terms of armament as the same figures would mean in the West. East European satellite countries are producing 7,690,000 tons of raw steel at present, and their capacities are being developed further.

Table 4



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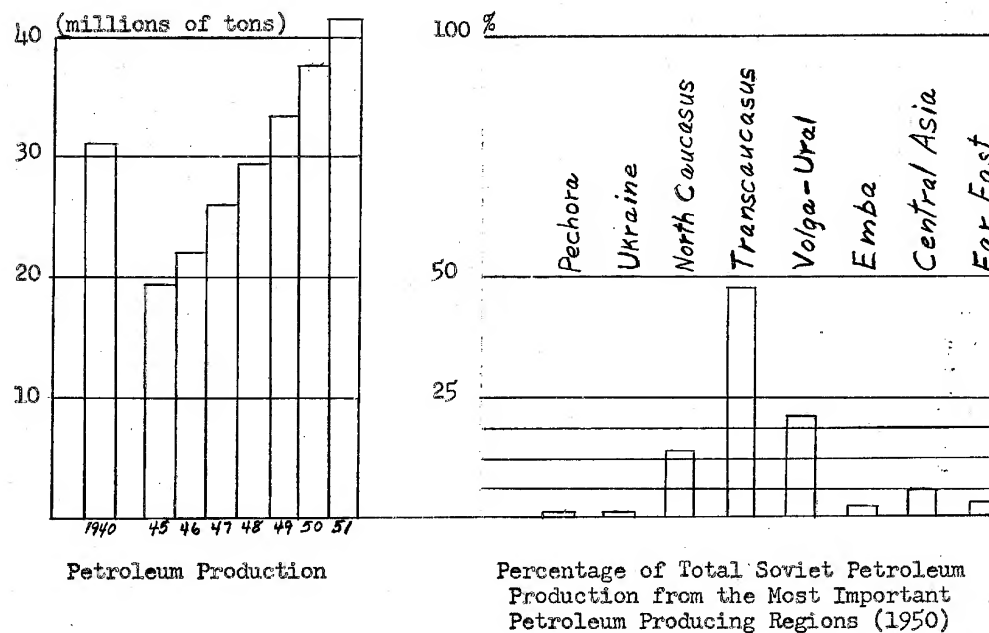
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3. Petroleum

The petroleum output rose more slowly after the war than the coal output or the production of iron and steel. At present it is about 30 percent above the prewar level. This slow development is to be explained by the fact that the output in the Caucasus area has declined greatly while the output in the Volga-Ural area has remained somewhat below expectations, and that of the Emba region has lagged quite considerably below expectations. As was made known at the end of 1951 the Soviet leadership still hopes to achieve the goal set by Stalin in 1946 of producing 60 million tons per year before 1960.⁴ In spite of the decline in the output in the Caucasus, this area still accounts for more than 50 percent of the total output. A further increase in the output of the Volga-Ural area is expected.

Table 5



In 1950 the following petroleum derivatives were produced:

Aviation gasoline	3,400,000 tons
Standard gasoline (for autos)	5,500,000 tons
Diesel oil	3,100,000 tons
Illuminating oil	6,800,000 tons
Gas oil and fuel oil	12,200,000 tons
Lubricating oil	3,300,000 tons
Total	34,300,000 tons⁵

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To be added to this amount are 4,700,000 tons of petroleum derivatives which come from the satellite states and occupied areas, so that the USSR has a total of more than 29 million tons of petroleum derivatives for its own use. The rest remaining in the satellite countries and occupied areas barely covers extremely restricted requirements. The goals of the last Five-Year Plan, including stockpiling, could hardly have been fulfilled without deliveries from satellite countries and occupied areas.

Although Soviet Air Force requirements for high-grade aviation gasoline could only be met by deliveries from the Western Allies during the last war, increased production after the war has made it possible to stockpile aviation gasoline. However, the conversion of the Soviet Air Force to jet-propelled planes is leading to such a high rate of fuel consumption that in a long war supply difficulties are bound to ensue after the stockpiles have been used up. Increase in the petroleum output and the production of aviation gasoline are, therefore, a pressing need.

C. The Most Important Products of the Armament Industry

1. Armored vehicles

Tank and assault gun manufacture reached a high point in 1944-1945 with 37,500 units per year. After the war, production was at first slowly decreased, but from the middle of 1946 it decreased sharply. Production for 1951 is estimated at 10,000 units, 25 percent of the production at the end of the war.

The production process was changed after the war. The manufacture of separate parts was distributed to a far greater number of supply plants while final assembly was concentrated in a few plants; seven are known (sic). Based on these manufacturing cells, which are to be regarded at the same time as parent plants for the production, development of types, and training of specialists, a wartime production of tanks and assault guns can be built up in the shortest possible time. The manufacturing center is in the Ural-Volga area. The proportion of medium models has decreased in favor of heavy tanks and assault guns. The ratio between production of tanks and assault guns can at this time not be determined; assault guns probably make up 25 percent of the production. In 1944, the proportion of assault guns was 20 percent and in 1947 about 15 percent.

Only improved models are being manufactured which have been developed from types known in the war. Their essential characteristics are: reinforced front armor, better profiling and radio equipment, and increased fire power.

The stock of tanks and assault guns can be roughly estimated at 80,000 units on the basis of production during the last phase of the war and the first part of the postwar period. Of these about 45,000 tanks and assault guns stem from production during the last war, and can be employed only in a limited way in comparison with improved defense equipment. However, 35,000 tanks and assault guns are probably modern standard types. The war equipment of presently existing units and training organizations would probably be about 29,000 tanks and assault guns. An additional 5,000 tanks and assault guns can be assumed to exist in satellite countries. There is a stock of 40,000-45,000 tanks and assault guns in the storage areas of the military districts and the high command.⁶

2. Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle production since the war has risen to two and one-half times the highest prewar output (1938) and, with planned further development, could rise to three times that figure in the near future, that is, 750,000 motor vehicles per year.⁷

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Trucks, particularly important to the national economy, account for more than 85 percent of the total motor vehicle production. The planned quota for 1950 of 430,000 trucks was probably met; so that, with a further increase in production, a future output of 500,000-600,000 trucks per year can be counted on.

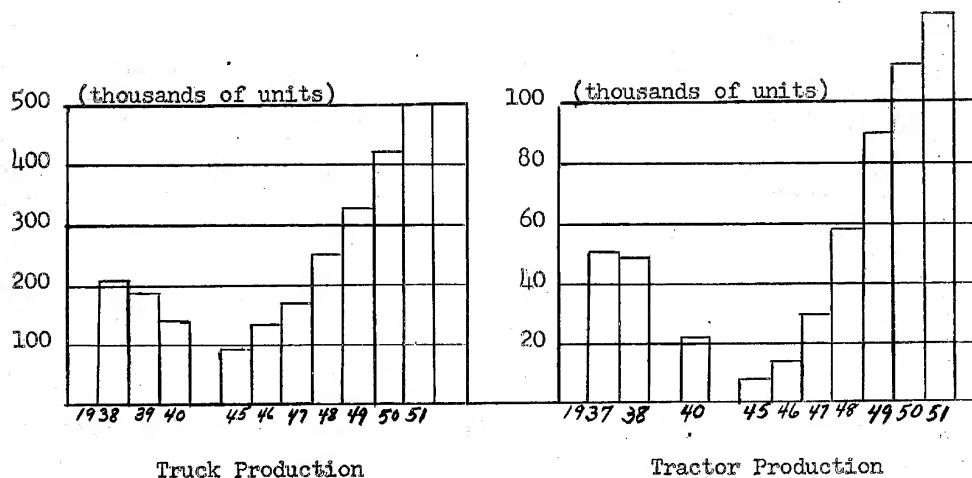
The stock of two million trucks planned for 1951 as against one million in 1940 was presumably not reached. The postwar models which in 1951 already make up 60 percent of the total stock show considerable improvements as compared with the wartime standard types. Load capacity (30 percent) and motor performance (25-60 percent) have been considerably raised and fuel consumption has increased slightly (20 percent). The shift to Diesel engines in the case of heavy trucks has even effected a saving in fuel.

Tractor production has multiplied compared with the prewar status both in units produced and in motor performance. According to plan, 112,000 tractors were constructed in 1950 and a rise in this figure to 130,000 is provided for in 1951.⁸

Agriculture's stock of 550,000 tractors in 1940 was greatly decreased during the war because of wear and tear and a complete stoppage in production. It is doubtful whether the prewar status was again reached by the end of 1950.

In the first postwar years, newly built tractors were almost exclusively allocated to agriculture. Recently, however, an increasing proportion of the production has been made available for other purposes, such as forestry, land improvement, and road building. Tractors employed here can be drawn upon for military purposes much more easily than those employed by agriculture.

Table 6



3. Transport Machinery

The recovery of locomotive construction from the effects of the war was at first slow, but in 1951 a production of about 2,700 units was achieved and in the near future a rise in production to 4,000 units can be expected.

The construction of freight cars reached the prewar level in 1947 and at present is more than double that level; in 1950 about 145,000 cars were produced.⁹ A further rise to 200,000 cars is to be expected.

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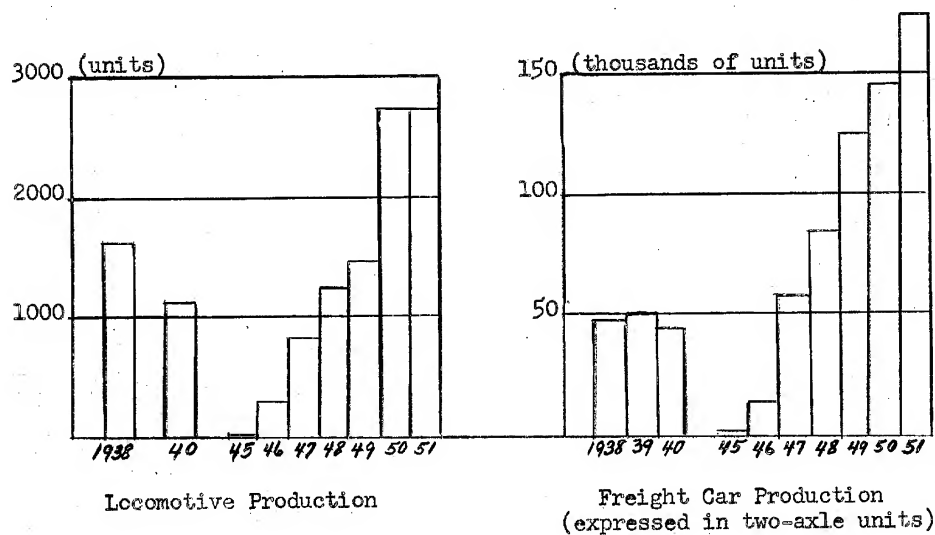
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The stock of railroad cars, with 1,100,000 units,⁹ is numerically 30 percent greater than before the war while the load capacity is 50 percent greater, since the proportion of four-axle units is now 40 percent as against 25 percent in 1940.¹⁰

Table 7



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PART IV. ORGANIZATION OF COMBAT UNITS

Attachments 7-12 give the estimated breakdown of the following Soviet Army units: Infantry Army (motorized), Mechanized Army, Tank Division, Mechanized Division, Motorized Infantry Division, and Artillery Corps.

The introductory chart, Attachment 6, gives a survey of the total number of personnel and weapons as well as approximate figures for fuel and transportation requirements for the most important combat units of the armies.

There are no specific figures for the postwar organization of cavalry divisions or of airborne units, which are stationed only within the USSR proper.

The following explanatory remarks are necessary in connection with the personnel figures given:

1. The wartime strength of the units has been deduced on basis of authentic figures for the mechanized division coupled with fragmentary information about the various other units. The wartime personnel figures were established as of May 1950 and represent a personnel increase, according to statements made by deserters. Documentary evidence reveals that, beginning in summer 1950, these figures were used as a basis for troop strength computation in the occupation areas.
2. The peacetime strength provided for constitutes between 60 and 70 percent of the wartime strength and apparently was made public simultaneously with the announcement of the wartime strength. The difference between the peacetime strength and the wartime strength consists partially in understaffed units and partially in a complete absence of entire subordinate units. An example of the latter is the 3rd motorized infantry battalion of the mechanized regiments. It may be assumed that the peacetime unit strength is applicable to the majority of the units stationed within the USSR and that it represents the actual strength of those units at the present time.
3. The term actual strength in Attachments 6-12 denotes the assumed personnel strength of the units in the occupation areas at the present time. These figures represent between 75 and 90 percent of the wartime strength (or an average of 82 percent). This personnel strength was achieved mainly through the addition of personnel during the summer of 1951. The total number of personnel will probably be increased at a later date. It is not yet clear whether these personnel totals also hold true for the units in the most important border areas of the USSR, but it may be assumed that they do.
4. The cadre strength of units is no longer cited, inasmuch as the former cadre units stationed in Germany had been brought up to their normal strength by the summer of 1950. The cadre strength included the normal complement of officers and noncommissioned officers but included only 25 percent of the normal complement of privates. It is possible that even at the present time a number of mechanized units within the USSR proper are being maintained as cadre units.

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PART V. ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT

Approximately 80 percent of the Soviet Army's weapons and equipment consist of types which had been standard by the end of World War II. Only in the case of a few weapons have new or improved types, or imitations of foreign types, been revealed. It may be assumed, however, that there are many such types of weapons, even though they have not been definitely revealed through the reconnaissance windows of the European occupation areas. The identification charts which follow deal with types of weapons and equipment which were well-known by the end of the war and with types which have been positively identified as having been developed since the end of the war.¹¹ The types delivered under Lend-Lease, some of which were supplied in large numbers, are mentioned only where it is known positively that they are still in widespread use by troops, as in the case of antiaircraft weapons and wheeled vehicles. The standard weapons with which it may be assumed the combat units are equipped at present are listed in PART IV. ORGANIZATION. The identification charts cover the following weapons and equipment currently in use:

- A. Infantry Weapons
- B. Antitank Artillery
- C. Artillery
- D. Antiaircraft Artillery
- E. Rocket Launchers
- F. Mortars
- G. Tanks
- H. Assault Guns
- I. Armored Wheeled Vehicles and Halftrack Vehicles
- J. Wheeled Motor Vehicles
- K. Tractors
- L. River-Crossing Equipment
- M. Mines and Igniters
- N. Radio Equipment
- O. Telephone Equipment
- P. Gas Protective Equipment
- Q. Types of Ammunition.

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A. Infantry Weapons

1. Pistols

<u>Model Designation</u>	<u>Type of Construction</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Length and Weight</u>	<u>Cartridge Feed</u>	<u>Effective Range</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Nagant revolver M 1895	Revolving cylinder	7.62 mm	235 mm (Barrel length 114 mm Weight 0.8 kg)	Cylinder holds 7 rds.	Up to 50 m	Outmoded - in very limited use.
TK pistol	Korovin type, recoil- loading, semiautomatic	6.35 mm	127 mm (Barrel length 67 mm Weight 0.4 kg)	Magazine holds 8 rds.	Up to 50 m	In limited use
TT pistol 1930	Tokarev type, recoil- loading, semiautomatic	7.62 mm	195 mm (Barrel length 117 mm)	Magazine holds 8 rds.	Up to 50 m	Standard weapon. Also known as TT 1933

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2. Rifles and Carbines

<u>Model Designation</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Barrel Length</u>	<u>Effective Range</u>	<u>Rate of Fire per Minute</u>	<u>Cartridge Feed</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Rifle, M 1891/30	7.62 mm	730 mm	Up to 400 m	8 - 10 rds.	Centered magazine holds 5 rds.	3.9 kg	--
Carbine, M 1938	7.62 mm	510 mm	Up to approx. 400 m	8 - 10 rds.	Centered magazine holds 5 rds.	3.6 kg	Standard weapon. Also known as M 1924/37 (without bayonet)
Carbine, M 1944	7.62 mm	510 mm	Up to approx. 400 m	8 - 10 rds.	Centered magazine holds 5 rds.	3.99 kg	With attached folding bayonet
Self-loading automatic rifle, M 1936 (Simonov model - AVS)	7.62 mm	610 mm	Up to approx. 400 m	15 - 20 rds. fired singly	Magazine holds 15 rds.	4.3 kg	Capable of either single-round or automatic fire
Self-loading automatic rifle, M 1938 (Tokarev model - SVT)	7.62 mm	625 mm	Up to approx. 400 m	15 - 20 rds.	Magazine holds 10 rds.	4.0 kg	Capable of either single-round or automatic fire
Self-loading semi-automatic rifle, M 1940 (Tokarev model - SVT)	7.62 mm	625 mm	Up to approx. 400 m	15 - 20 rds.	Magazine holds 10 rds.	3.9 kg	Fires single-rounds only
Self-loading automatic rifle, with telescopic sight, M 1940 (Tokarev model - SVT)	7.62 mm	625 mm	Up to approx. 600 m	20-25 or 70-80 rds. depending on the model	Magazine holds 15 rds.	4.0 kg	Appears in both semi-automatic and fully automatic models

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3. Submachine Guns

<u>Model</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Effective Range</u>	<u>Rate of Fire per Minute</u>	<u>Cartridge Feed</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Submachine gun, M 1934/38	7.62 mm	785 mm Barrel length: 260 mm	Up to 200 m	Theoretical: 900 rds. Actual: 75 rds.	25-rd. straight magazine	3.45 kg	Outmoded
Submachine gun, PPD 1940 Degtyarev model	7.62 mm	785 mm Barrel length: 260 mm	Up to 200 m	Theoretical: 600 rds. Actual: 100 rds.	71-rd. drum-type magazine	3.5 kg	Outmoded
Submachine gun, PPSh 1941 Shpagin model	7.62 mm	840 mm Barrel length: 270 mm	Single rds: up to 300 m Short bursts: up to 200 m Sustained fire: up to 100 m	Theoretical: 600 rds. Actual: 100 rds.	71-rd. drum-type magazine	3.9 kg	Standard weapon
Submachine gun, PPS 1943	7.62 mm	831 mm, with extended shoulder stock	Up to 200 m	Theoretical: 700 rds.	35-rd. straight magazine	3.0 kg	Standard weapon

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4. Light, Medium, and Heavy Machine Guns

<u>Model</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Effective Range</u>	<u>Rate of Fire per Minute</u>	<u>Cartridge Feed</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Light machine gun, DPM 1928 (Degtyarev)	7.62 mm	1270 mm Barrel length: 605 mm	Up to 1,000 m	Theoretical: 550 rds. Actual: 80 rds.	47-rd. drum	9.2 kg	Standard weapon. DT version used in armored vehicles.
Light machine gun, M 1946	7.62 mm	Similar to DPM 1928	600 to 1,000 m	Actual: 250 rds.	250-rd. ammunition belt or 47-rd. drum	13.0 kg with bipod	Standard weapon for infantry companies. An improvement over model DPM 1928. Interchangeable belt or drum cartridge feed.
Medium machine gun, Maxim, M 1910	7.62 mm	1100 mm Barrel length: 720 mm	Up to 3,500 m	Theoretical: 500 rds. Actual: 250-300 rds.	250-rd. ammunition belt	18 kg	Outmoded, though still present in many units; can also be used in an antiaircraft machine gun.
Medium machine gun, M 1939 (Degtyarev)	7.62 mm	1168 mm Barrel length: 721 mm	Up to 3,500 m	a. 500-600 rds. for ground targets b. 1,000-1,200 rds. for aerial targets	250-rd. ammunition belt	13.55 kg	In limited use
Medium machine gun, M 1943 (Goryunov)	7.62 mm	1168 mm	Up to approx. 1,000 m	Theoretical: 500-700 rds. Actual: 300-350 rds.	50- or 250-rd. ammunition belt	13.8 kg	Standard medium machine gun
Heavy machine gun, M 1938 DShK (Degtyarev)	12.7 mm	1625 mm Barrel length: 1000 mm	Up to 3,500 m for ground targets; up to 1,500 m for aerial targets; up to 300 m against tanks	Theoretical: 500-600 rds. Actual: 125 rds.	50-rd. ammunition belt	34.0 kg	Multipurpose machine gun. In wide use by armored vehicles as an antiaircraft machine gun.

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5. Antitank Rifles

<u>Model</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Muzzle Velocity</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Penetration</u>	<u>Rate of Fire per Minute</u>	<u>Cartridge Feed</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Antitank rifle PTRD M 1941 (Degtyarev)	14.5 mm	1,000 m sec.	2,020 mm Barrel length: 1,350 mm	30 mm at 100 m 25 mm at 500 m	8-10 rds.	Single	15.75 kg	Standard weapon
Antitank rifle PTRS M 1941 (Simonov)	14.5 mm	1,000 m sec.	2,130 mm Barrel length: 1,350 mm	30 mm at 100 m 25 mm at 500 m	Up to 15 rds.	5-rd. clip	20.0 kg	Standard weapon

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B. Antitank Artillery

<u>Model</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Barrel Length</u>	<u>Muzzle Velocity</u>	<u>Penetration</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Rate of Fire per Minute</u>	<u>Weight in Firing Position</u>	<u>Traveling Weight</u>	<u>Weight of Shell and Shell Case</u>	<u>Weight of Shell</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
AT gun M 3	37 mm	--	885 m sec	56 mm at 500m	11,760m	--	--	--	--	0.73 kg	Of US origin
Light AT gun M 1942	45 mm	2.8 m	820-1070 m sec	112 mm at 500m	7,770m	25 rds.	550 kg	--	--	2.8 kg	Muzzle velocity of 1070 only with sub-caliber (underkaliber) projectiles
Medium AT gun M 1941 ZIS-2	57 mm	4.162 m	1020 m sec	83 mm at 1,000 m	AP shell 4,000 m HE shell 5,200 m	--	1125 kg	1125 kg	--	AP 3.1 kg HE 4.2 kg	--
Medium AT gun M 1943	57 mm	4.162 m	1020-1200 m sec	104 mm at 500m	8,300 m	25 rds.	1148 kg	--	--	3.1 kg	Lighter gun-mount outrigger than ZIS-2. Muzzle velocity of 1200 with special ammunition.
Medium AT gun M 1	57 mm	--	700 m sec	85 mm at 500m	9,930 m	--	1225 kg	--	--	2.8 kg	Of US origin
Field gun M 1942, ZIS-3	76.2mm	3.2 m (L/43)	680 m sec	59 mm at 1,000 m	13,000 m	25 rds	1120 kg	Approx. 2,000 kg	--	6.2 kg	Standard light artillery weapon; suitable for antitank use
Heavy AT gun 85 mm	85 mm	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Most recent model, details lacking
Heavy AT gun M 1944	100 mm	5.99 m with muzzle brake	905 m sec	105 mm at 1,000 m, 30° angle of impact	20,900 m	--	3045 kg	--	30.2 kg	Approx. 15 kg	Standard weapon of the army antitank units

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C. Artillery

1. Guns and Gun Howitzers

<u>Model</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Barrel Length</u>	<u>Muzzle Velocity</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Rate of Fire per Minute</u>	<u>Weight in Firing Position</u>	<u>Traveling Weight</u>	<u>Weight of Shell</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Inf. howitzer M 1927	76.2 mm	1.25 m	387 m sec.	8550 m	14 rds.	780 kg	--	6.4 kg	Very outmoded but still in use
Inf. howitzer M 1943	76.2 mm	1.38 m	265 m sec.	4300 m	--	630 kg	--	6.4 kg	Standard weapon (Gun mount same as on the 45 mm Pak 42)
Mountain gun M 1938	76.2 mm	1.63 m (L/21.4)	495 m sec.	10,100 m	14 rds.	785 kg	--	6.2 kg	No information available concerning newer models
Gun (recoilless)	76.2 mm	2.24 m	360 m sec.	6,500 m	--	200 kg	--	--	Captured in the Russo-Finnish War. No information available concerning newer models.
Field gun M 1936	76.2 mm	3.86 m	700 m sec.	13,650 m	18 rds.	1,620 kg	--	6.2 kg	Greatly outmoded, but still in use
Field gun M 1939	76.2 mm	8.2 m (L/42)	680 m sec.	13,290 m	10 rds.	1,570 kg	2,350 kg	6.4 kg	Outmoded, but still in use as light artillery
Field gun M 1942 ZIS-3	76.2 mm	3.2 m (L/42)	680 m sec.	13,000 m	25 rds.	1,120 kg	--	6.2 kg	Standard light artillery weapon; also used as antitank guns; gun carriage similar to that of the 57 mm Pak (antitank gun) 43

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1. Guns and Gun Howitzers (cont'd)

<u>Model</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Barrel Length</u>	<u>Muzzle Velocity</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Rate of Fire per Minute</u>	<u>Weight in Firing Position</u>	<u>Traveling Weight</u>	<u>Weight of Shell</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Field gun M 1910/30	107 mm	4.07 m	670 m sec.	16,450 m	5-6 rds.	2,530 kg	--	7.8 kg	Only in very limited use
Field gun M 1940/M60	107 mm	4.65 m	720 m sec.	17,450 m	6 rds.	3,957 kg	--	17.18 kg	Production stopped in 1943. No information available concerning any newer models.
Field gun M 1931 and M 1931/37	122 mm	5.65 m	800 m sec.	20,400 m	5-6 rds.	7,117 kg	--	25 kg	M 1931 greatly outmoded. Data given relate to M 1931/37.
Field gun M-1910/34 and gun howitzer M 1937	153 mm	4.405 m (L/29), or 4.925 m with muzzle brake	670 m sec.	17,265 m	2-3 rds.	7,128 kg	7,930 kg	43.5 kg	M 1910/34 only in very limited use. Data given relate to gun howitzer M 1937.
Gun M 1935	152 mm	7.60 m	850 m sec.	26,000 m	--	12,000 kg	--	48.5 kg	Carriage identical with that of the 203 mm and 280 mm howitzers
Gun M 1940	210 mm	15-16 m (estimated)	920 m sec.	31,000 m (possibly up to 45,000)	--	21,000 kg	--	98 kg	A copy of a Skoda model, transported in 3 sections

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2. Howitzers

<u>Model</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Barrel Length</u>	<u>Muzzle Velocity</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Rate of Fire per Minute</u>	<u>Weight in Firing Position</u>	<u>Traveling Weight</u>	<u>Weight of Shell</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Field howitzer M 1909/37	122 mm	1.69 m	364 m sec.	8,940 m	6 rds.	1,450 kg	--	21.76 kg	Outmoded, in very limited use only
Field howitzer M 1910/30	122 mm	1.56 m	364 m sec.	8,940 m	6 rds.	1,466 kg	--	--	Outmoded
Field howitzer M 1938	122 mm	2.8 m (L/22.7)	515 m sec.	12,100 m	6 rds.	2,250 kg	2,800 kg	21.76 kg	Replacement for the M 1909/37 and 1910/30
Field howitzer M 1943 and M 1938	152 mm	3.7 m (L/24.3) for M 1938	508 m sec.	12,400 m	2-3 rds.	3,600 kg (M 1938-4,100 kg)	M 1938 - 4,550 kg	51.1 kg (HE shell)	M 1943 considerably lighter than the M 1938, but they are equal in performance
Howitzer	172 mm	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	It is not certain whether this model actually exists
Howitzer M 1931	203.2 mm	5.087 m (L/25)	607 m sec.	17,500 m	1 rd.	17,700 kg	--	100 kg	Transported as a single unit
Howitzer M 1939	280 mm	Approx. 6 m	Approx. 430 m sec.	Approx. 11,000 m	--	18,000 kg	--	Approx. 200 kg	Transported as a single unit
Howitzer M 1940	305 mm	6.70 m (L/22)	530 m sec.	16,500 m	--	44,000 kg	62,100 kg	330 kg	Transported in 3 sections. A copy of a Skoda model.

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D. Antiaircraft Artillery

<u>Model</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Barrel Length</u>	<u>Muzzle Velocity</u>	<u>Vertical Range</u>	<u>Rate of Fire per Minute</u>	<u>Weight in Firing Position</u>	<u>Weight of Shell</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Light 4-barrelled AA gun, model 38	20 mm	--	900 m sec.	1,000 m	4 x 200 rds.	1,400 kg	0.14 kg	Used against low-flying planes and targets; of German origin
Light AA gun, Oerlikon	20 mm	--	850 m sec.	3,660 m	--	300 kg	0.14 kg	Copy of the Oerlikon type
Light AA gun, M 1941	25 mm	--	850 m sec.	5,500 m	245 rds. (or 2 x 245 rds.)	Approx. 1200 kg	0.3 kg	A copy of the Bofors model; also produced as a twin AA gun
Light AA gun, M 1939 (automatic)	37 mm	--	900 m sec.	6,000 m	130-160 rds. (5-rd. clips)	2,000 kg	1.45 kg	Standard type
Light AA gun, M 1933 (automatic)	40 mm	--	850 m sec.	4,600 m	120 rds.	2,500 kg	1.0 kg	Only in very limited use
Light AA gun M-1 (automatic)	40 mm	--	875 m sec.	6,800 m	120 rds.	2,500 kg	0.95 kg	Of US origin; delivered in large numbers
Light AA gun, 47 mm (automatic)	47 mm	--	970 m sec.	4,800 m	50 rds.	1,725 kg	1.2 kg	Supposed to have replaced the 37 mm M 39 and the 40 mm M 33; Bofors type
Medium AA gun, M 1931/38	76.2 mm	4.191 m (14/55)	815 m sec.	9,500 m	15-20 rds.	3,745 kg	6.35 kg	Various models; data given are for M 1938

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D. Antiaircraft Artillery (cont'd)

<u>Model</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Barrel Length</u>	<u>Muzzle Velocity</u>	<u>Vertical Range</u>	<u>Rate of Fire per Minute</u>	<u>Weight in Firing Position</u>	<u>Weight of Shell</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Medium AA gun, M 1939 and 44	85 mm	4.675 m	897 m sec.	12,000 m	20 rds.	4,750 kg	9.17 kg	Data given are for M 1944
Medium AA gun, M 18, 36, 37, 41	88 mm	--	1,000 m sec.	15,000 m	20 rds.	7,536 kg	9.35 kg	Of German origin; data for the M 41
Heavy AA gun, M 1934 (or M 38/39)	105 mm	--	915 m sec.	13,500 m	10 rds.	10,442 kg	15.00 kg	Presumed to be a copy of, and a further development of, the German 10.5 cm AA guns M 38, 39
Heavy AA gun M-1	120 mm	--	950 m sec.	15,250 m	12 rds.	27,900 kg	22.7 kg	Of US origin; the USSR has its own similar type, presumably a copy
Heavy AA gun 40	128 mm	--	880 m sec.	14,800 m	12 rds.	16,800 kg	25.9 kg	Of German origin; possibly served as the model for the Soviet 120 mm AA gun
Heavy 15 cm AA gun	150 mm	--	--	15,400 m	--	--	--	Is reported to represent the latest in heavy AA guns, no details available

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E. Rocket Launchers

<u>Model</u>	<u>Caliber of Rocket</u>	<u>Rounds in Salvo</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Guide Racks</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Rocket launcher M-8	82 mm (Also 75, 76 & 80 mm)	42 rds. (Also 32, 36, and 38 rds.)	5,000-7,000 m depending on the type of ammunition	3 rows	Outmoded
Rocket launcher M-13	132 mm	16 rds.	Up to 8,400 m	2 rows (Guide rack length is 5 m)	Still the standard weapon of the divi- sional rocket launch- er battalion
Rocket launcher M-30 (mobile)	280 or 300 mm	4 rds.	Effective range 2,500 m	Rockets in wooden frames are placed on metal racks.	--
Rocket launcher M-31	300 mm	12 rds.	Approx. 5,800 m The most effective range is approx. 4,000 m	2 guide racks for 6 rockets each	The newest known model of the army's rocket launcher units
AA rocket launcher	82 mm	4 rds.	Approx. 300 m against aerial targets	--	Outmoded
AA rocket launcher	82 mm	48 rds.	2,000 m against aerial targets (estimated)	2 racks for 4 rows (2 rows in each rack— one above, one below) of 12 rockets each	The most recent model, similar to the M-8, used for barrage a- gainst aerial targets

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F. Mortars

<u>Model</u>	<u>Caliber</u>	<u>Barrel Length</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Rate of Fire per Minute</u>	<u>Weight in Firing Position</u>	<u>Traveling Weight</u>	<u>Weight of Shell</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Mortar M 1939/40/41	50 mm	0.609 m	125-800 m	--	10 kg	11.8 kg	0.85 kg 6-fin mortar shell	Company mortar, data given for M 1941; presum- ably only very few still in use
Mortar M 1936/37/41	82 mm	1.320 m	Up to 3,100 m	Up to 25 rds.	47.5 kg	55.0 kg	3.4 kg 6-fin mortar shell	Battalion mortar, data listed for M 1941
Mortar M 1943	82 mm	--	Up to 3,000 m	Up to 25 rds.	58.1 kg	58.1 kg	3.31 kg	Battalion mortar
Mountain mortar M 1938	107 mm	1.668 m	Up to 6,300 m	Up to 15 rds.	170 kg	851 kg	8.00 kg	Seldom observed
Mortar M 1938 and 43	120 mm	1.865 m	Up to 6,000 m	Up to 12 rds.	256 kg	490 kg	16.00 kg	Regimental mortar, only minor differ- ences between the two mortars
Mortar M 1943	160 mm	Approx. 2.90 m	Up to 5,000 m	3-4 rds.	1,080 kg	1,126 kg	39.95 kg	Introduced after World War II, 160 mm heavy mortar has partially re- placed the 122 mm howitzer

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G. Tanks

Model	Combat Weight ¹⁹	Armor			Armament		Crew Comple- ment	Length	Width	Height	Motor	Cruising Range		Remarks
		Front	Side	Turret	Guns	Machine Guns						Roads	Cross-Country	
Light tank T-70	9.2 tons	35-45 mm	16 mm	10-60 mm	45 mm	1 x 7.62 mm	2	4.29 m	2.33m	2.0 m	2 GAZ 6 cyl. gasoline 140 hp	450km	--	Production stopped in 1944
Medium tank T-34 (76.2mm gun)	29 tons	45-60 mm	45 mm	20-70 mm	76.2mm (L/41.5) Model 40	2 x 7.62 mm	4	5.90 m	3.0 m	2.45m	V-2 Diesel 500 hp	450km	280km	Outmoded
Medium tank T-34 (85 mm gun)	32 tons	45-75 mm	45 mm	20-75 mm	85 mm (L/53) ZIS- Model 44	2 x 7.62 mm	4-5	6.1 m	3.0 m	2.7 m	V-2 Diesel 500 hp	400km	260km	Still found chiefly in medium tank rgts., also called the T-43 (sic)
Medium tank T-44	32 tons	Up to 90 mm	Up to 75 mm	120 mm (front)	85 mm	2 x 7.62 mm	4	6.07 m	3.1 m	2.4 m	V-2 Diesel 500 hp	400km (estimated)	260km	Newest type of medium tank known. Heavier armament, lower turret, driver's hatch between turret and front plate.
Heavy tank JS-1	47 tons	Up to 105 mm	90 mm	Up to 110 mm	122 mm (L/45) Model 44	3 x 7.62 mm	4	6.65 m	3.12m	2.75m	V-2 K Diesel 600 hp	300km	150km	Still found chiefly in heavy armored assault-gun regiments.

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25X1

G. Tanks (cont'd)

Model	Combat Weight	Armor			Armament			Crew Complement	Length	Width	Height	Motor	Cruising Range		Remarks
		Front	Side	Turret	Guns	Machine Guns	Roads						Country		
Heavy tank JS-2	47 tons	Up to 105 mm	90 mm	Up to 110 mm	122 mm (L/45) Model 44	2 x 7.62 mm 1 x 12.7 mm AA machine gun	4	6.65 m	3.12 m	2.75 m	V-2 K Diesel 600 hp	300km	150km	AA machine gun on commander's turret	
Heavy tank JS-3	49 tons	120 mm	90 mm	210 mm (Front)	122 mm (L/45) Model 44	2 x 7.62 mm 1 x 12.7 mm AA machine gun	4	6.9 m	3.2 m	2.44 m	V-2 K Diesel 600 hp	300km	150km	Most recent heavy tank model known, also known as "Shchuka" (Pike) because of its triangular bow	

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H. Assault Guns

<u>Model</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Armor</u>		<u>Forward Super-structure</u>	<u>Guns</u>	<u>No. in Crew</u>	<u>Chassis</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Motor</u>	<u>Cruising Range</u> <u>Cross</u>		<u>Remarks</u>
		<u>Front</u>	<u>Side</u>									<u>Roads</u>	<u>Country</u>	
SU-37	--	--	--	--	1 or 2 37-mm AA guns M 1939	--	T-70 (length- ened)	--	--	--	--	--	--	Light AA weapon on self-propelled mount especially suitable for use against infantry
Light self- propelled gun SU-76	12 tons	25-35 mm	10-16 mm	35 mm (shielding gun)	76.2 mm field gun, ZIS-3 Model 42 (L/42)	4	T-70 (length- ened)	4.5 m	2.75 m	2.10 m	2xGAZ 6 cyl. gasoline, with com- bined cap- acity of 140 hp	450 km	300 km	Still the standard weapon of the anti- tank company of the motorized regiments
Medium assault gun SU-85	30 tons	45 mm	45 mm	20-45 mm	85 mm gun, D 5-S-85 (L/51.5)	5	T-34	5.93 m	3.0 m	2.36 m	V-2 Diesel 500 hp	450 km	260 km	Outmoded, in only limited use in the army
Medium assault gun SU-100 (antitank)	31 tons	45-75 mm	45 mm	Up to 75 mm	100 mm D 10-S AT gun, Model 44 (L/55)	4	T-34	6.1 m	3.0 m	2.24 m	V-2 Diesel 500 hp	450 km	260 km	The most up-to- date type of medium assault gun, in- tended chiefly for antitank work, has a commander's tur- ret.
Medium assault gun SU-122	30 tons	45 mm	45 mm	20-65 mm	122 mm howitzer Model 38 (L/22.7)	4-5	T-34	5.93 m	3.0 m	2.15 m	V-2 Diesel 500 hp	450 km	260 km	Production stopped at the end of 1943; only in scattered use at present

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H. Assault Guns (cont'd)

Model	Weight	Armor		Forward Super- structure	Guns	No. in Crew	Chassis	Length	Width	Height	Motor	Cruising Range Cross- Roads, Country	Remarks
		Front	Side										
Medium assault gun JSU-122	47 tons	Up to 100 mm	90 mm	90 mm	122 mm field gun Model 31/37 (I/45)	5	JS-1	6.8 m	3.2 m	2.48 m	V-2 K Diesel 600 hp	280km 150 km	Still in extensive use; gradually be- ing replaced by the SU-249
Heavy assault gun JSU-249	47 tons	Up to 100 mm	90 mm	90 mm	122 mm gun D-25, Model 44 (I/45), as in the JS- 3 tank	5	JS-1	6.8 m	3.2 m	2.48 m	V-2 K Diesel 600 hp	280km 150 km	Most recent known model of the 122 mm assault gun
SU-152 Heavy assault gun JSU-152	49 tons	Up to 100 mm	90 mm	90 mm	152 mm howitzer Model 37	5	JS-1	6.8 m	3.2 m	2.48 m	V-2 K Diesel 600 hp	280km 150 km	SU-152 is being re- placed on a broad scale by the JSU- 152; former mounted on a truck chassis

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I. Armored Wheeled Vehicles and Half-Track Vehicles

Model	Weight	Armor			Armament			Crew Comple- ment	Length	Width	Height	Motor	Cruising Range		Remarks
		Front	Side	Turret	Guns	Machine	Guns						Roads	Cross- country	
BA-10, 6-wheel armored recon- naissance car	5 tons	10 mm	10 mm	15 mm	45 mm	1 x 7.62 mm		4	--	--	--	M-1 Gasoline 50 hp	220 km Top speed 55 km per hr.	--	Considerably out- moded, no newer model known.
BA-64 4-wheel armored recon- naissance car	2.2 tons	10-15 mm	6 mm	10-15 mm	--	1 x 7.62 mm		2	--	--	--	MM-4 Gasoline 50 hp	500 km Top speed 75 km per hr.	--	In service since approx. 1943, not known whether it has been replaced by a newer model.
M-3 6-wheel armored person- nel carrier	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Of US origin, used in the infantry units of tank and mechanized divi- sions (see photo)
Type unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Armored half-track vehicle, presumed to be utilized by infantry and recon- naissance units of the tank armored and mechanized divisions (see photo)

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J. Motor Vehicles

1. Personnel Carriers

<u>Model</u>	<u>Load Capacity (Weight of empty vehicle)</u>	<u>Number of Axles (Powered Axles)</u>	<u>Type of Motor</u>	<u>Top Speed and/or (Cruising Range)</u>	<u>Fuel Consumption</u>	<u>(Fuel Tank Capacity)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
KIM-10	--	--	--	--	10 liters	--	--
GAZ-A	--	--	--	(Approx. 340 km)	12 liters	(40 liters)	--
GAZ-M-415	0.50 tons (1.8 tons)	--	GAZ-M 1 4 cyl. gasoline 50 hp	(Approx. 380 km) Approx. 80 km/h	13 liters	(50 liters)	--
GAZ-M 1	5 men (1.2 tons)	--	GAZ-M 1 4 cyl. gasoline 50 hp	Approx. 95 km/h (Approx. 400 km)	14.5 liters	(60 liters)	No longer in production
GAZ-11/40	4-5 men (1.3 tons)	--	GAZ-11 6 cyl. gasoline 76 hp	Approx. 120 km/h	--	--	--
GAZ-67 (Soviet jeep)	0.28 tons (1.37 tons)	2	Gasoline, 50 hp	90 km/h	15 liters	--	Standard type 1943 model
GAZ-64	--	--	--	(600 km)	15 liters	(90 liters)	--
GAZ-61	5 men (1.6 tons)	--	GAZ-11 6 cyl. gasoline 76 hp	Approx. 100 km/h (Approx. 400 km)	15.4 liters	(60 liters)	--

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1. Personnel Carriers (cont'd)

<u>Model</u>	<u>Load Capacity</u> (Weight of empty vehicle)	<u>Number of Axles</u> (Powered Axles)	<u>Type of Motor</u>	<u>Top Speed and/or</u> (Cruising Range)	<u>Fuel</u> <u>Consumption</u>	<u>(Fuel Tank</u> <u>Capacity)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
ZIS-101	--	--	--	(Approx. 300 km)	25.5 liters	(80 liters)	No longer in production
Unknown type	--	--	--	--	--	--	Amphibious vehicle (see photo)
Light motor car	4 men	2	4 cyl. 23 hp gasoline	90 km/h	8 liters		Small car 1944/45 model
Medium motor car M-20 "Pobeda"	5 men	2	4 cyl. 50 hp gasoline	110 km/h	12 liters		Limousine, 1945 model
Heavy motor car ZIS-110	7 men	2	8 cyl. 140 hp gasoline	140 km/h	--		Limousine, 1945 model

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2. Motor Trucks

<u>Model</u>	<u>Load Capacity</u> (Weight of empty vehicle)	<u>Number of Axles</u> (Powered Axles)	<u>Motor</u>	<u>Top Speed</u> (Cruising Range)	<u>Fuel Consumption</u> (Fuel Capacity)	<u>Remarks</u>
Light truck GAZ-AA	1.5 tons or 16-18 men (1.8 tons)	2 (1)	GAZ-A 4 cyl. 40 hp gasoline	70 km/h (220 km)	Approx. 20 liters (Approx. 45 liters)	--
Light truck GAZ-MM	1.5 tons (1.81 tons)	2 (rear axle)	GAZ-MM 4 cyl. 3.28 liters 50 hp gasoline	70 km/h (Approx. 200 km)	20.5 liters (40 liters)	1938 model
Light truck GAZ-AAA	2.0 tons or 16-18 men (2.8 tons)	3 (2)	GAZ-M1 4 cyl. 50 hp gasoline	Approx. 65 km/h (Approx. 180 km)	Approx. 24 liters (Approx. 45 liters)	--
Light truck GAZ-Ambulance	--	--	--	(Approx. 200 km)	20.5 liters (40 liters)	Similar to the GAZ- AAA or AA
Light truck GAZ-Fire truck	--	--	--	(Approx. 200 km)	20.5 liters (40 liters)	Similar to the GAZ- AAA or AA
Light truck GAZ-03-30 (Omnibus)	--	--	--	--	18.5 liters	--
Light truck GAZ-42	--	--	Gas generator Wood gas	--	--	--

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25X1

2. Motor Trucks (cont'd)

<u>Model</u>	<u>Load Capacity (Weight of empty vehicle)</u>	<u>Number of Axles (Powered Axles)</u>	<u>Motor</u>	<u>Top Speed (Cruising Range)</u>	<u>Fuel Consumption (Fuel Capacity)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Light truck GAZ-63	2.0 tons (3.28 tons)	2 (2)	GAZ-51 6 cyl. 3.48 liters 70 hp gasoline	70 km/h (Approx. 400 km)	26.5 liters (100 liters)	1948 model Standard type
Light truck GAZ-3-S (Kipper)	--	--	--	(Approx. 200 km)	21 liters (40 liters)	Similar to the GAZ-AAA or AA
Light truck GAZ-21	--	3 (2)	--	--	--	--
Light truck GAZ-05-193 (Omnibus)	--	--	GAZ-MM 4 cyl. 3.28 liters 50 hp gasoline	--	27 liters	--
Medium truck GAZ-51	2.5 tons (2.71 tons)	2 (1)	GAZ-51 6 cyl. 3.48 liters 70 hp gasoline	70 km/h (Approx. 400 km)	26.5 liters (100 liters)	1946 model Standard type
Medium truck GAZ-51-B	--	--	--	--	21 kg liquefied gas, 27 cubic meters of natural gas, 44 cubic meters of synthetic gas, 53 cubic meters of coke gas	--

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25X1

2. Motor Trucks (cont'd)

<u>Model</u>	<u>Load Capacity (Weight of empty vehicle)</u>	<u>Number of Axles (Powered Axles)</u>	<u>Motor</u>	<u>Top Speed (Cruising Range)</u>	<u>Fuel Consumption (Fuel Capacity)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Medium truck ZIS-21	2.5 tons	2 (rear axle)	ZIS-21 6 cyl. 5.55 liters 47 hp gasoline	45 km/h	90 kg of wood (sic)	1939 model
Medium truck ZIS-5	3.0 tons or 24 men (3.1 tons)	2 (rear axle)	ZIS-5-M 6 cyl. 5.55 liters 77 hp gasoline	60 km/h (Approx. 180 km)	34 liters (60 liters)	1933/34 model, still in widespread use
Medium truck ZIS-6	3.0 tons or 24 men	2 (1)	—	(Approx. 160 km)	41 liters (105 liters)	Similar to the ZIS-5
Medium truck ZIS-8	3.0 tons	2 (1)	—	(Approx. 180 km)	34 liters (60 liters)	Used by the signal units
Medium truck ZIS-150	4.0 tons (3.9 tons)	2 (1)	ZIS-120 6 cyl. 5.55 liters 90 hp gasoline	65 km/h	38 liters	1948 model, standard type
Medium truck ZIS-156	4.0 tons ? (3.9 tons)?	2 ? (1)?	Same as above ? Gas generator	65 km/h ?	30 kg liquefied gas 40 cubic meters of natural gas 63 cubic meters of synthetic gas 77 cubic meters of coke gas	No specific details

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2. Motor Trucks (cont'd)

<u>Model</u>	<u>Load Capacity</u> (Weight of empty vehicle)	<u>Number of Axles</u> (Powered Axles)	<u>Motor</u>	<u>Top Speed</u> (Cruising Range)	<u>Fuel Consumption</u> (Fuel Capacity)	<u>Remarks</u>
Medium truck ZIS-151	4.5 tons (5.435 tons)	3 (3)	ZIS-120 5.55 liters 6 cyl. 90 hp gasoline	65 km/h	40 liters	Standard type
Heavy truck MAZ-205	5.0 tons	2	--	--	--	Dump truck
Heavy truck ? ZIS-11	--	--	--	--	34 liters (120 liters)	Fire truck
Heavy truck ? ZIS	--	--	--	--	34 liters (60 liters)	Fire truck with chemi- cal spray apparatus
Heavy truck ? AMO-3-4	--	--	--	--	34 liters	--
Heavy truck YaG-3	--	--	--	--	43 liters	--
Heavy truck ? ZIS-S	--	--	--	--	35.5 liters	Dump truck
Heavy truck YaG-4-6	5.0 tons or 30 men (4.9 tons)	--	ZIS-5 6 cyl. 73 hp gasoline	(400 km)	43.5 liters (177 liters)	--

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2. Motor Trucks (cont'd)

<u>Model</u>	<u>Load Capacity (Weight of empty vehicle)</u>	<u>Number of Axles (Powered Axles)</u>	<u>Motor</u>	<u>Top Speed (Cruising Range)</u>	<u>Fuel Consumption (Fuel Capacity)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Heavy truck YaAZ-200	7.0 tons (6.5 tons)	2 (1)	YaAZ-204 4 cyl. 4.65 liters 110 hp Diesel	65 km/h	35 liters	1947 model
Heavy truck YaAZ-203	--	--	--	--	--	Dump truck, remaining data similar to those given for the YaAZ- 200
Heavy truck ZIS-16 (Omnibus)	--	--	--	(300 km)	37 liters (110 liters)	--
Heavy truck ZIS-L (Omnibus)	--	3	--	--	41.5 liters	--
Heavy truck ZIS-33	--	--	--	(Approx. 425 km)	43 liters (185 liters)	--
Heavy truck YaG-5	5.0 tons or 30 men	--	--	--	47 liters	--
Prime mover ZIS-10	--	--	--	(Approx. 160 km)	41.5 liters (65 liters)	--

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2. Motor Trucks (cont'd)

<u>Model</u>	<u>Load Capacity (Weight of empty vehicle)</u>	<u>Number of Axles (Powered Axles)</u>	<u>Motor</u>	<u>Top Speed (Cruising Range)</u>	<u>Fuel Consumption (Fuel Capacity)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Heavy truck YaZ-3	--	--	--	--	45.6 liters	Dump truck
Heavy truck YaG-10	8.0 tons (5.6 tons)	--	Herkules-YXC [?]	Approx. 40 km/h	--	--
Heavy truck YaAZ-210	10-12 tons (10.6 tons)	3	YaAZ 6 cyl. 6,972 liters 168 hp Diesel	55 km/h (Approx. 800 km)	55 liters (450 liters)	--
Heavy truck YaAZ-210-A	10-12 tons (11.2 tons)	3	YaAZ Same as above	55 km/h (Approx. 400 km)	55 liters (225 liters)?	--
Heavy truck ? GAZ-60	--	--	--	--	57 liters	--
Heavy truck ? ZIS-32	--	--	--	(Approx. 160 km)	66.2 liters (115 liters)	--
Semitrailer MAZ-205-A	12 tons	2	Diesel 110 hp	35 km/h	50 liters	--
Semitrailer YaAZ-210-D	45 tons (9.94 tons)	3	YaAZ 6 cyl. 6,972 liters 215 hp Diesel	45 km/h (900 km)	50 liters (450 liters)	Presumed to be used for transporting tanks

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2. Motor Trucks (cont'd)

<u>Model</u>	<u>Load Capacity</u> (Weight of empty vehicle)	<u>Number of Axles</u> (Powered Axles)	<u>Motor</u>	<u>Top Speed</u> (Cruising Range)	<u>Fuel Consumption</u> (Fuel Capacity)	<u>Remarks</u>
Prime mover YaAZ-210-G	45 tons (11.62 tons)	3	YaAZ Same as above	45 km/h (900 km)	50 liters (450 liters)	Presumed to be used for transporting tanks
Unknown	--	3 (2)	--	--	--	Amphibious vehicle (See photo)

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K. Tractors and Half-Track Vehicles

1. Tractors

<u>Model</u>	<u>Running Gear</u>	<u>Motor</u>	<u>Fuel Consumption (Fuel Capacity)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Voroshilovets	Caterpillar tracks	Diesel 400 hp	(Approx. 490 liters)	Old model
ST-2	" "	Diesel 110 hp	(Approx. 220 liters)	Old model
Komintern	" "	Gasoline 130 hp	(Approx. 490 liters)	Old model (Artillery prime mover)
STZ-5	" "	Gasoline 52 hp	(Approx. 140 liters)	Old model
STZ-3	" "	Gasoline 52 hp	(Approx. 180 liters)	Old model
Komsomolets (T-10 & T-20)	" "	Gasoline 40 hp	(Approx. 100 liters)	Older model (Data given for T-10)
S-65	" "	Diesel 65 hp	(Approx. 320 liters)	Old model
S-60	" "	Gasoline 60 hp	(Approx. 380 liters)	Old model
YA-12	" "	Diesel 110 hp	(Approx. 300 liters)	Fairly new model; artillery prime mover (152 mm gun how- itzer)
S-65 (Stalinets)	" "	Diesel 65 hp	--	A variation of model S-65

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1. Tractors (cont'd)

<u>Model</u>	<u>Running Gear</u>	<u>Motor</u>	<u>Fuel Consumption (Fuel Capacity)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kharkov	Caterpillar tracks	--	--	--
KD-35	Caterpillar tracks 280 mm wide	KD-35 4 cyl. 4.08 liters 37 hp diesel	(97 liters)	Fairly new model
KT-12	Caterpillar tracks 340 mm wide	KT-12 6 cyl. 5.55 liters 35 hp gas generator	--	Fairly new model
STZ-NATI	Caterpillar tracks	STZ-NATI 4 cyl. 7.46 liters 52 hp kerosene	(230-320 grams per hp/hour)	Fairly new model
DT-54	" "	DT-54 54 hp Diesel	(198-207 grams per hp/hour)	Fairly new model
S-80	" " 500 mm wide	KDM-46 4 cyl. 13.52 liters 93 hp Diesel	(205-220 grams per hp/hour)	Fairly new model; improved version of the S-65 (Stalinets)

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2. Half-Track Vehicles

<u>Model</u>	<u>Running Gear</u>	<u>Number of Axles (Powered Axles)</u>	<u>Motor</u>	<u>Fuel Consumption (Fuel Capacity)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Light Truck VM (Pikap)	3 wheeled axles Caterpillar tracks over both rear wheels	3 (2)	--	--	GAZ-chassis
Medium truck ? YaZP	Caterpillar tracks (rear axle)	2 (1)	--	--	Ya3-chassis
Medium truck ZIS-5	Wheels plus caterpillar track assembly	2 (Rear axle)	ZIS-5-M 6 cyl. 5.55 liters 77 hp gasoline	34 liters ? (60 liters ?)	Caterpillar track assembly may be attached at will
Medium truck VS	Caterpillar tracks (rear axle)	2 (1)	ZIS-5-M 6 cyl. 5.55 liters 77 hp gasoline	--	VS corresponds to the ZIS-5; cater- pillar tracks in place of the rear axle
Heavy truck ? ZIS-33	Caterpillar tracks plus rear wheels (running on tracks)	2 (1)	--	85 liters (185 liters)	VS-chassis
Heavy truck ? ZIS-42	Wheels-caterpillar tracks	--	--	60 liters (300 liters)	--

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L. River-Crossing Equipment

1. Light Crossing Equipment

<u>Model Designation</u>	<u>Crew Complement</u>	<u>Load Capacity</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Pneumatic suit MPK	--	1 man	--	--	Consists of a rubber suit, pneumatic life preserver, and 2 short hand-paddles
Pneumatic boat LMN	1 man	5 men	3.20 m	43 kg	Made of rubber
Collapsible boat (Klappboot) MSL	1 man	4 men	3.30 m	60 kg	Reconnaissance boat
Collapsible boat DSL	2-4 men	10-12 men or 1 light gun	5.50 m	170 kg	Extensively used in pairs as an auxiliary ferryboat
Pneumatic boat LG-12	3 men	10-12 men	5.0 m	95 kg	For use in mountainous terrain
Assault boat SDL	3-5 men	10-12 men	6.70 m	30 kg	Wooden boat
Pneumatic ponton A-3	10 rowers or 2 men and an outboard motor	20 men or 1 light and/or medium gun	6.10 m	450 kg	Standard unit for light MP ponton bridge; can be used as an assault boat
Light ponton DLP	5-9 rowers or 2 men and an outboard motor	2.7 tons	4.57 m	320 kg	Construction unit for the DLP-43 ponton bridge; plywood ponton can be used as an assault boat
Light ponton NLP	"	4.5 tons	6.85 m	450 kg	Construction unit for the NLP ponton bridge; can also be used as an assault boat
Ponton N2P	"	5.5 tons	5.30 m	450 kg	Construction unit for the N2P, N2P-41, or DMP-42 ponton bridge; steel ponton can be used as an assault boat

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1. Light Crossing Equipment (cont'd)

<u>Model Designation</u>	<u>Crew Complement</u>	<u>Load Capacity</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Infantry footbridge TZI	--	8 men per unit	Total: 56 m per unit: 3.48 m	30 kg each unit	Pneumatic-float bridge (unsinkable kapok floats)
Infantry bridge DDP	--	1.0 ton per unit	Total: 120 m per unit: 4.75 m	450 kg each unit	Wooden ponton bridge

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2. Bridge Equipment.

Model	Bridge Length	Load Capacity	Type of Construction		Composition of Floats	Number of Pontons per unit (Engineer Unit)	Remarks
			Floating Supports	Superstructure			
NLP Bridge (Park) Unit	Type 1: 139 m Type 2: 99 m Type 3: 68 m	5.0 tons 9.7 tons 16.0 tons (Light bridge)	NLP wooden pontons	Wooden constrn. on timber supports	2 pontons 3 pontons 4 pontons	28	Types indicate the kind of bridge, not the unit
MP or MdP Bridge (Park) Unit	Type 1: 111 m Type 2: 90 m Type 3: 46 m (MP)	5.0 tons 9.7 tons 14.7 tons (Light bridge)	A-3 pneumatic boats	Wooden constrn. on 6, 9, or 12 supports depending on the type	2 pneumatic boats 3 pneumatic boats 8 pneumatic boats	24	Bridge length for MdP: Type 1: 71 m Type 2: 67 m Type 3: 43 m
DLP Bridge (Park) Unit 43	Type 1: 149 m Type 2: 100 m Type 3: 58 m	11.8 tons 18.2 tons 34.5 tons (Medium bridge)	DLP-43 wooden pontons. 2-part or 3-part	Wooden constrn. on 6, 9, or 12 supports, depending on the type	4-ponton bow section 4-ponton bow section and 4 central section 8-ponton bow section and 4 central section	40 bow sections 24 central sections	--
DMP- and DMP-42 Bridge (Park) Unit	Type 1: 620 m Type 2: 263 m Type 3: 135 m Type 4: 71 m (DMP-42)	Approx. 10 tons 16 tons 30 tons 50 tons (Medium bridge)	Wooden pontons, single and multiple sections	Wooden constrn. on supports	2 pontons 2 pontons 4 pontons 8 pontons	40 pontons	Bridge lengths for DMP: Type 2: 129 m Type 3: 64 m Type 4: 35 m

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2. Bridge Equipment (cont'd)

Model	Bridge Length	Load Capacity	Type of Construction		Composition of Floats	Number of Pontons per unit (Engineer Unit)	Remarks
			Floating Supports	Superstructure			
N2P and N2P-51 Bridge (Park) or N2P-45	Type 1: 186 m Type 2: 142 m Type 3: -- Type 4: 77 m (N2P-41)	16 tons 30 tons -- 60 tons (Heavy bridge)	Steel pontons, multi-section, Type N2P, N2P-41, or N2P-45	Wooden constrn. on supports	2 pontons, 3-parts 3 pontons, 3-parts 4 pontons, 4-parts 4 pontons, 4-parts	48 ponton sections	Bridge lengths for N2P: Type 1: 160 m Type 2: 106 m Type 3: -- Type 4: 69 m
TMP Bridge (Park) Unit	Type 1: 445 m Type 2: -- Type 3: 228 m Type 4: 190 m Type 5: 109 m	16 tons -- 50 tons 60 tons 100 tons (Heavy bridge)	Steel pontons, multi-section, covered	Wooden constrn. on steel supports	2 pontons, 3-parts 3 pontons, 2-parts 3 pontons, 3-parts 3 pontons, 3-parts 4 pontons, 4-parts	72 ponton sections	--

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M. Mines and Igniters

<u>Type</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Charge (Explosive)</u>	<u>Case</u>	<u>Igniter</u>	<u>Release</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
M 1938	Antitank mine	2.7 kg	Square metal case, field grey color	MV-5 pressure igniter	Pressure of 200- 300 kg on the cover	TM 38/39 and TM 1935 are variations of this type
PMZ-40	Antitank and antipersonnel mine	3.2 kg	Cylindrical metal case	MV-3 special igniter, ad- justable	Pressure of 230 kg or the weight of a man, depending upon use	MV-3 igniter is used only with the PMZ-40 mine
TMD-B	Antitank mine	4.5-5.5 kg	Rectangular wooden case	MV-5 pressure igniter	Pressure of 250- 400 kg	TMD-1940 and the TM 1939 are variations of this type; latter is housed in a rectangular metal case
TM-41	Antitank mine	Approx. 4.0 kg	Cylindrical metal housing	MV-5 pressure igniter	Pressure of approx. 250 kg	---
YaM-5	Antitank mine	Approx. 3.9 kg	Rectangular wooden housing	MV pull igniter	Pull of approx. 140- 400 kg	YaM-5 U, YaM-5 K, and YaM-5 M mines are varia- tions of this type
TMB-2	Antitank mine	Approx. 5.0 kg	Cylindrical tar- impregnated card- board	MV-5 pressure igniter	Pressure of 12 kg	Extremely sensitive to pressure
FMD-6	Antipersonnel mine	Approx. 200 g	Rectangular wooden case	MUV pull igniter	Moving man	FMD-7 mine represents a minor variation
POMZ-2	Antipersonnel mine	--	--	MUV pull igniter coupled with trip wire	Gentle pull	--

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Notes:

1. In addition to the mines listed above, use of the following types must be taken into account:
 - a. Antitank mines: T-IV in square wooden or metal cases, NV 1941 in rectangular wooden cases, LMG in metal cases (projectile shape).
 - b. Antipersonnel mines: POM 3-2 in cylindrical metal cases, OSM in projectile form.
2. The following types of igniters should also be mentioned:
 - a. Chemical time fuzes
 - b. Vibration igniters which are set off by light or heavy vibrations (passing vehicles)
 - c. Clockwork fuzes of various types with time settings of up to 35 days
 - d. Electrical fuzes
 - e. Radio fuzes. Type F 10 has a setting period of up to 60 days. The receiver is battery-operated, coupled with a clock which switches the receiver on and off at predetermined times. Ignition is achieved by a radio signal from the transmitter, which may be located at a distance of 500 kilometers or more.

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N. Radio Equipment

<u>Model</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Transmitter Range</u>		<u>Antenna Output</u>	<u>Power Supply</u>	<u>Application</u> <u>(Tactical Use)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
		<u>Telegraph</u>	<u>Modulator</u>				
6-PK (Receiver- Transmitter)	3,750-5,250 kc	15 km	7 km	0.66 watt	Battery	Infantry and artillery battalions	Portable
4-R (RBS-40) (Receiver- Transmitter)	33,250-40,500 kc	--	3.2 km	1.0 watt	"	Artillery regiment and infantry battalions	Portable, also used as a field telephone
A-7-A (Receiver- Transmitter)	27,000-32,000 kc	--	7-10 km	1.0 watt	"	Infantry regiment and artillery battalions	Portable
12-RP (Transmitter)	2,000-6,000 kc	a)stationary: 15.5 km b)mobile: --	8 km 8 km	Approx. 4.0 watts	"	Within inf. regiments	Can be mounted in a vehicle or is portable in two sections
13-R (Receiver- Transmitter)	1,750-4,250 kc	10-24 km	8-16 km	2.0 watts	"	At company level, and in motorized units	L-antenna. Shorter range when using rod antenna.
5-AK-1 M (Receiver- Transmitter)	3,250-5,200 kc	a)stationary: 96 km b)mobile: --	48 km 19 km	20.0 watts	"	At division and regiment levels	--
1-A (Receiver- Transmitter)	250-375 kc	765 km	140 km	2,000 watts	Power unit	Army High Command and army groups	Long-wave transmitter
1-VF (Receiver- Transmitter)	a) 250-750 kc b) 4,100-8,500 kc c) 11,100-16,700 kc	4,000 km	480 km	4,000 watts	" "	Army High Command and army groups	Multistage transmitter, 1 long-wave, and 2 short-wave frequencies

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N. Radio Equipment (cont'd)

Model	Frequency	Transmitter Range		Antenna Output	Power Supply	Application (Tactical Use)	Remarks
		Telegraph	Modulator				
1-VP (Receiver- Transmitter)	250-750 kc	2,000 km	600 km	1,500 watts	Power unit	Army High Command, army groups, and armies	
2-A (Receiver- Transmitter)	300-500 kc	480 km	240 km	1,000 watts	" "	Army High Command	Long wave transmitter
2-D (Receiver- Transmitter)	"	"	"	"	" "	" " "	" " "
3-A & 3-D (Receiver- Transmitter)	425-750 kc	200 km	100 km	250 watts	" "	Corps and army high commands	" " "
11-AK (Receiver- Transmitter)	2,500-7,500 kc	725 km	360 km	800 watts	Power unit and battery	Division, corps, and army high commands	
4-A (Receiver- Transmitter)	525-1,050 kc	160 km	80 km	100 watts	Power unit and battery	Division	
4-D (Receiver- Transmitter)	"	"	"	"	" "	Division and corps	

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N. Radio Equipment (cont'd)

<u>Model</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Transmitter Range</u> <u>Telegraph Modulator</u>	<u>Antenna Output</u>	<u>Power Supply</u>	<u>Application</u> <u>(Tactical Use)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
5-AK-1 (Receiver- Transmitter)	3,250-4,740 kc	50 km 25 km	20 watts	Battery and generator	Forward echelons of cavalry and infantry divisions	--
9-R (Receiver- Transmitter)	4,000-5,625 kc	a)stationary: 24 km -- b)mobile: -- 8 km	5 watts	Battery and converter	Armored vehicles	Tank radio
10-R (Receiver- Transmitter)	3,750-6,000 kc	a)stationary: 25 km 50 km b)mobile: -- 30 km	20 watts	Battery and converter	Armored vehicles	Tank radio

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O. Telephone Equipment

1. Field Telephones

<u>Model</u>	<u>Speaking Range with Field Cable (Without Amplification)</u>	<u>Tactical Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
UNA-F-28	16 km	Regiment, battalion, and company	With buzzer for signal- ling.
UNA-F-31	16 km	Regiment, battalion, and company	With buzzer for signal- ling
UNA-I-28	16 km	Corps and division	--
UNA-I-31	20 km	Corps to rear areas	--
TAM	24 km	Higher headquarters	--
TAT-F	16 km	Parachute troops	--
F-41	20 km	Battalion	Improved version of the UNA-F-31
TABIP-1 & 2	16 km	Company	--
TAI-43	--	--	--
UNA-I-42	24 km	Higher headquarters	--
UNA-I-43	--	--	--

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2. Telephone Switchboards

<u>Model</u>	<u>Number of Connections</u>	<u>Tactical Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Eriksson	12	Division staff	--
Geisler	12	Regiment and division	Similar to the Eriksson
PK-10	5	Division headquarters/ communications platoon	--
PK-30	30	Division to rear areas	--
Krasnaya	12	Division	--
KOF-28 and KOF-33	6 6	Both types used for short-range communications	Signal to participants reaches all parties simul- taneously (conference call). Identity of the caller possible only on inquiry. KOF-33 a slightly improved version
R-16	6	Short-range communication	Newer model which functions well
RE-12	12	Cavalry and infantry divisions and regiments	Larger version of the R-16
R-20	20	Infantry corps and division headquarters communications	Switchboard for house con- nections (no long distance)
R-60	60	Higher headquarters	--
Nomernik	12	Generally used in signal units	--

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3. Telegraph and Teletype Equipment

<u>Model</u>	<u>Number of Syllables per Hour</u>	<u>Tactical Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Stukacz Telegraph	500	Division and Corps	Double capacity with duplex installation (DTM)
Morse Telegraph	400	--	--
Hughes Teletype	600-800	From corps to the forward areas	--
ST-35	1,200	Army and corps	--
Baudot Teletype	2,000-3,500	Higher headquarters	--
Shorin Teletype	240-360 symbols	Signal battalions	--
Trem1	360-600 symbols	Signal units	--

4. Carrier Frequency Equipment

<u>Model</u>	<u>Frequency Band</u>	<u>Operating Channels</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Unknown	0-80 cycles	2 teletype channels	Each channel can carry communications in both directions simultaneously
Audio Telephone	150-2,400 cycles	1 speaking channel	--
Facsimile	3,200-5,200 cycles	1 speaking channel	--
Unknown	6,200-9,000 cycles	3 teletype channels	Simultaneous traffic in both directions is possible on each channel
GMT-34	10,400-40,000 cycles	3 speaking and teletype channels	Voice or teletype as desired

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P. Gas Protective Equipment**1. All-purpose gas mask BN or BV**

- a. Mask section either in the form of a head mask or face mask, of rubber.
- b. Breathing hose of rubber.
- c. Filter cans of the following types: L-2, L-3, MO-2, MO-3, T-5, T-(Kh), MT-4. An additional filter appears to be used against carbon monoxide. The BN type of mask protects the wearer against poison gases (phosgene and the chlorine group) for a period of 16 hours when at rest, and for 8 hours of normal movement.

2. Special Gas Masks

- a. Gas mask for persons with head wounds.
- b. Gas mask for dogs.
- c. Gas mask for horses.

3. Protective Clothing Against Persistent Chemical Agents

- a. Rubber clothing (overall type) with hood.
- b. Protective coats and capes.
- c. Protective gloves and rubber overshoes.

4. Equipment for General, Large-Scale Protection

- a. Gas tents, Types PP-2 and others.
- b. Air purification equipment, used in dugouts and bunkers, whereby air can enter from the outside only through filters (Types KP4-A, FPU-50, FPU-300, FPUMF-200 or FPUMSh-100).

5. Gas-Detection Equipment

The chief types are detection units PPG-1 and GN, the latter also being utilized for the detection of liquid chemical agents.

6. Decontaminating Equipment

- a. TD-2 decontamination unit for decontaminating persons (air and skin decontamination media).
- b. RDP-1 portable decontamination unit. Skin decontaminated through spray.
- c. Mobile decontamination units, Types V-2, K-3, K-4 and GK-1. Skin decontaminated through spray.
- d. Clothing-decontamination units, Types AGV-2 and BU-2.
- e. Ground-decontamination cart, ADM-750.

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Q. Types of Ammunition

Ammunition up to 36 mm Caliber

1. The various types of ammunition are designated by varicolored marking of the nose or of the entire shell. The color key is as follows:

No color--pointed ammunition
 Yellow--heavy pointed ammunition
 Black--armor-piercing ammunition
 Green--tracer ammunition
 Violet--armor-piercing tracer ammunition
 Red--incendiary ammunition

2. The various types of shell cases are designated by letters on the outside of the ammunition cases as follows:

ГЛ --brass case
 ГЖ --steel case, copper-plated
 ГС --steel case, unplated

3. Ammunition of 7.62 mm caliber has reinforced cases. They can be recognized by their red percussion caps and the letter ЛЛ, which is stamped into the base of the cartridge case along with the year and the number of the factory which produced it. The ammunition boxes are marked with the word ЛЛКАС.

This type of ammunition is intended only for aircraft machine guns. It is not suitable for firing from other types of weapons.

Ammunition of More than 37 mm Caliber

1. Types of Shells

- a. The Russian letters preceding the identification numbers have the following significance:

Г --Concrete-piercing shell
 Б --Armor-piercing shell
 БР --Armor-piercing tracer shell
 Д --Smoke shell
 З --Incendiary shell
 ОФ --High-explosive shell
 Р --Tracer shell
 Ф --Mine and high-explosive shell (outmoded)
 Ш --Shrapnel
 Ц --Canister
 Х --Chemical shell

Other letter designations indicate the type of fuze, type of explosives, identification number of shell, weight class, caliber, factory, and country of origin (English, Japanese, etc.). All of these letters are stenciled or printed on the shell (see Attachment 25).

- b. Stamped or stenciled markings indicate the manufacture, inspection, or acceptance of the shell (see Attachment 25).
- c. In addition to the letters in front of the identification number (see 1-a above), various color bands indicate the type of shell.

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The following is the key to the color rings:

Blue ring--Concrete-piercing shell or armor-
piercing tracer shell
Yellow ring--High-explosive chemical shell
Black ring--Smoke shell
Red ring--Incendiary shell
White ring--Star shell

The identification marking consists of a $\frac{1}{4}$ -caliber-wide ring painted on the nose of the shell or below the bourrelet.

Propaganda shells are painted with a red band on the nose and on the cylindrical portion. Steel shells are specially designated by a black ring painted on the rotating band.

During peacetime, all shells, with the exception of shrapnel, are painted grey. Shrapnel is painted yellow. During wartime, the basic coat of paint is omitted. The shells are merely coated with grease.

2. Semi-fixed cartridges, fixed ammunition, and cartridge pouches (Beutel-kartuschen) are marked with the identification number, caliber, type of shell, nomenclature, manufacturing and delivery data on the powder, laboratory data, camouflage number of the ammunition factory, printed or stenciled, in the form of letters and numbers. Markings stamped into the base of the shell case give information concerning the manufacture, inspection, and acceptance of the ammunition (see Attachment 25).
3. Almost all of the Soviet fuzes are made of steel. Fuzes made of other materials (such as brass, for example) are mainly of foreign origin. Painted noses or color rings indicate that minor internal differences may exist in fuzes of the same type. Soviet fuzes have stamped-in or etched identification numbers. The following are some of the types of fuzes:

Percussion fuze types: *PCM, PCM-2, YGT, YGT-2, PF-6, KT-1*

Double fuze types: *45', T-6, A, 22Л, 22ЛГ*

Base detonator fuze types: *КТА, МА, КТМФ*

4. The following Russian letters are designations of types of powder:

<i>Н</i>	--Pyroxilin powder in nitroglycerine and dinitrotoluene
<i>НБ</i>	--Pyroxilin powder in nitroglycerine only
<i>НГВ</i>	--Nitroglycerine-vaseline powder
<i>ПЛ</i>	--Flake powder
<i>Л</i>	--Extruding powder (Bandpulver)
<i>ТР</i>	--Powder for tubes
<i>Х</i>	--Powder for blank cartridges
<i>Р</i>	--Powder for revolver ammunition
<i>П</i>	--Porous powder

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CB --Powder series made of fresh pyroxilin
БСК --Nonflashing powder
СТ --Stabilized powder
ПГ --Fire-extinguishing powder, etc.
ΦΛ --When placed before the powder identification marking indicates desensitized powder

(See sketch, Attachment 25, for illustration)

5. The packing boxes for shells, cartridge ammunition and semi-fixed cartridges consist of wooden boxes almost without exception. Shells which are larger than 20 cm in caliber may be packed in cases made of wooden laths. Cartridge pouches, fuzes, and detonators are packed in sheet-metal containers with outside containers made of wood.

The bulk containers are also marked with special identification markings which indicate the type of ammunition they contain.

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PART VI. PROMOTION, PAY, RATIONS, LEAVE

A. Promotion1. General Principles

- a. Every promotion to the next higher rank depends upon the following factors:

- 1) Serving of the required time in the former rank
- 2) Aptitude
- 3) Available slots in the table of organization.

Even if an officer is assigned to fill a vacancy in a table of organization, he cannot be promoted to the rank corresponding to his new assignment until he has completed the period of service required for his old assignment.

- b. The following periods of time must be served in the various ranks, prior to promotion:

From second lieutenant to lieutenant	2 years
From lieutenant to first lieutenant	2 years
From first lieutenant to captain	3 years
From captain to major	3 years
From major to lieutenant colonel	4 years
From lieutenant colonel to colonel	4 years
From colonel to major general	10 years

During wartime these required periods of service can be considerably reduced as follows:

From second lieutenant to lieutenant	2 months
From lieutenant to first lieutenant	3 months
From first lieutenant to captain	4 months
From captain to major	4 months
From major to lieutenant colonel	4 months
From lieutenant colonel to colonel	5 months
From colonel to major general	8 months

These periods of service apply only to the field army up to and including the corps staffs. The periods of service are doubled for the remainder of the field army, whereas the peacetime periods of service are retained for the replacement army.

If the men are wounded and are decorated (not with medals) the required periods of service in a given rank may be shortened by 50 percent. Moreover, special promotions may be given, in individual cases, which are not limited by period of service.

- c. Promotion recommendations must be based on length of service, aptitudes, and evaluation of performance. Promotions are granted only on the basis of promotion recommendations. In addition to military aptitude and temperamental fitness, political attitude and reliability play a decisive role in the evaluation of incumbents.
- d. Promotions may be granted only when there are openings in the table of organization. Recommendations for promotion must state whether there is, within the organization, a vacancy in the rank for which the officer in question is being recommended.

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- e. In some instances, promotions to given ranks are contingent upon satisfactory completion of courses in military schools.

In peacetime, promotion to the rank of second lieutenant is possible only upon graduation from a military service school. In wartime, such a promotion is possible without attending a military school upon demonstration of proper front-line performance. Successful graduates from the Military Academy i/n Frunze may attain the rank of colonel. Graduates of the Higher Military Academy i/n Voroshilov may attain the rank of general.

2. Officers Entitled to Grant Promotions

- a. During wartime, the officers indicated are competent to grant promotions as follows:
- 1) To corporal--The commanders of independent units, commanders of regiments and independent battalions, or their equivalents.
 - 2) To sergeant, staff sergeant, and master sergeant--The commanding generals, divisional commanders, commanders of brigades, and persons of similar rank.
 - 3) To second lieutenant--The commanding officers of the fronts and of the armies operating in the area of the field army. The Main Personnel Administration, War Ministry, upon recommendation of the generals of the various services in the home defense area, provided these men are graduates of military schools.
 - 4) Up to and including first lieutenant--Commanders of the armies.
 - 5) Up to and including major--Commanders of the fronts.
 - 6) To lieutenant colonel--The Main Personnel Office, Ministry of War, upon recommendation of the generals of the various branches of services.
 - 7) Up to colonel--The War Ministry or the Minister of War.
 - 8) From major general up to army general--The Council of Ministers of the USSR.
 - 9) To marshal and chief marshal of a branch of the service, Marshal of the Soviet Union, and Generalissimo--The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.
- b. In peacetime, the same competency applies to promotions up to officer candidates and to officers from colonel up. Officer promotions from second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel are granted only by the Main Administration for Personnel, War Ministry, upon recommendation by the commanding generals of the various service branches, the school commanders, or by the responsible troop commanders.

B. Pay

The pay of servicemen is dependent upon length of service, rank, and assignment. Monthly pay scales are as follows:

1. Active Soldiers and Noncommissioned Officers.

- a. Soldiers in their first and second year of service--30 rubles.
Soldiers in their third and fourth years of service--50 rubles.
- b. Assistant squad leaders in their first and second years of service--40 rubles.

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Assistant squad leaders in their third and fourth years of service--
70 rubles.

- c. Deputy squad leaders in their first and second years of service--
60 rubles.
Deputy squad leaders in their third and fourth years of service--
120 rubles.
- d. Squad leaders with one or two years of service--75 rubles.
Squad leaders with three or four years of service--150 rubles.
- e. Assistant platoon leaders with one and two years of service--100 rubles.
Assistant platoon leaders with three and four years of service--200 rubles.
- f. Sergeant major with one or two years of service--150 rubles.
Sergeant major with three or four years of service--300 rubles.

2. Students in Military Schools

- a. First course students--75 rubles
Second course students--100 rubles
Third course students--150 rubles
- b. Students holding positions in the Finance Division receive the following
additional pay allowances:
 - Squad leader--35 rubles
 - Assistant platoon leader--50 rubles
 - Sergeant major--75 rubles

3. Reenlistees

Corporal in the Finance Division--300 rubles
Deputy squad leader--400 rubles
Squad leader--500 rubles
Assistant platoon leader--600 rubles
Sergeant major--700 rubles

An additional 20 percent pay increase is granted for every additional 3 years
of service. Pay increases may not exceed 100 percent of the base pay, how-
ever.

4. Officers

a. Pay According to Rank:

Second lieutenant--400 rubles
Lieutenant--500 rubles
First lieutenant--600 rubles
Captain--700 rubles
Major--900 rubles
Lieutenant colonel--1,100 rubles
Colonel--1,300 rubles

b. Pay According to Assignment¹⁴

Platoon leader--700 rubles
Deputy company commander--800 rubles
Company commander--900 rubles
Battalion commander--1,200 rubles
Deputy battalion commander for political affairs--1,000 rubles
Regimental commander--1,600 rubles
Deputy regimental commander for political affairs--1,300 rubles

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c. Additional Pay for Length of Service:

From two to five years--5 percent
 From five to ten years--10 percent
 From ten to fifteen years--15 percent
 From fifteen to twenty years--20 percent
 From twenty to twenty-five years--25 percent
 From twenty-five to thirty years--30 percent
 From thirty years up--40 percent.

C. Rations

1. The Soviet Army has the following ration categories:

- I - Combat troops of the field army
- II - Rear area services of the field army
- III - Replacement troops and combat units not in the front lines
- IV - Guard units and rear-area troops at home, or serving with the military or civilian administration
- V-VIII - Various categories for air force personnel
- IX - Airborne troops and students in all military schools
- X - Dispensary patients
- XI - Patients in hospitals, sanatoriums, and convalescent homes
- XII - Emergency rations
- XIII & XIV - Vegetarian diet for persons with stomach ailments

All of the personnel in the ground forces receive category II rations at the present time (peacetime rations). Officers receive additional rations consisting of 40 grams of butter, 50 grams of tinned fish, and 20 grams of baked goods, having a total food value of 470 calories.

2. The following ration categories are known to contain amounts of food by weight as follows:

- I - Winter--2,140 grams; summer--2,040 grams
- II - Winter--1,840 grams; summer--1,740 grams
- IX - Winter--2,135 grams; summer--2,035 grams

The difference between the winter and summer rations lies in the amount of bread included in each. Category II has a value of 3,038 calories (2,848 in summer); Category XII, 2,868; Category XIII, 3,232 (3,042 in summer).

D. Leave

1. The following leave regulations apply to troops stationed in the USSR:

- a. Officers may be granted up to 30 days of leave per year, plus seven days of travel time.
- b. Noncommissioned officers and privates receive no leave during the first two years of active duty. Beginning with the third year of service, the men may be granted up to 15 days of leave, plus seven days' travel time.

2. Separate leave regulations apply to troops stationed in the occupation zones.

- a. Officers receive 45 days of annual leave, plus 20 days of travel time, depending upon their distance from their leave station.
- b. Noncommissioned officers and privates are granted one leave period of 30 days, plus travel time of up to 15 days, during a tour of duty which consists of three to five years.

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PART VII. UNIFORMS AND RANK INSIGNIA

The main differences in cut and insignia in Soviet Army uniforms are between the dress and the field uniforms. In the full dress uniform, which is a variation of the dress uniform, the steel helmet is substituted for the service cap.

The dress uniform is worn on and off duty while in garrison.

The field uniform is worn on field duty and by all field-duty and field forces in wartime.

Occupation troops wear the field uniform with the epaulets of the dress uniform on and off duty. Variations and combinations have been frequently observed, especially on officers. Special uniforms for special branches will be described later. A set of one of each type of uniform is generally issued to short-term soldiers. Two sets of underwear are issued.

A. Uniforms1. Field Uniforms

The field uniform of the Soviet Army is simple and practical. It consists of a military-type blouse (gymnasterka), breeches, boots, leather belt (black), service cap or steel helmet for privates. Officers wear the same uniform with the exception of a Sam Browne belt (brown). Generals and marshals wear a jacket instead of the field blouse.

- a. The basic color of the uniform cloth is khaki. The loosely-folding field blouse fits closely at the cuffs (firmly buttoned) and has a stand-up collar. It is tightly gathered at the waist with the belt, and is only buttoned from the collar over the chest. The hip part fits loosely and is without buttons. While the field blouse for privates has no pockets, all other ranks have breast pockets with flaps which can be buttoned.

Instead of a field blouse, generals and marshals have a khaki-colored, single-breasted uniform jacket with a high, stand-up collar. In practice, the simple field blouse is worn.

- b. The breeches have a coarse cut and two side pockets.
- c. The boots consist of very soft, black leather and durable soles. In exceptional cases shoes with laces and puttees are used.
- d. The headgear consists of either a service cap, which is made of the same cloth as the blouse and the pants, or a steel helmet. In exceptional cases the dress cap (with a stiff visor) is also worn with the field uniform. Field and dress cap have a red star emblem, while the steel helmet of recent manufacture has no emblem. The steel helmet is worn only in the combat zone.
- e. The coat is made of earth-brown, or sometimes also grey-brown, cloth. Officers' coats are double-breasted with buttons; coats for noncommissioned officers and privates are single-breasted and fastened by hooks. The coats have a deep, buttoned pleat in the back and can be used as blankets when the pleat is unbuttoned.
- f. A cape with a hood made of tent material can be buttoned together with six others like it to form a six-man tent.

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2. Dress Uniforms

- a. The uniform jacket is single-breasted with a high stand-up collar and two breast pockets. The color of the cloth is khaki. Either long trousers or breeches (also khaki) can be worn with it. Noncommissioned officers and privates wear only long trousers tucked into boots, while officers prefer breeches and boots. Piping in the color of the appropriate branch of the service is found on the outside seams of the long pants. Marshals and generals wear broad red stripes instead of piping.

A visor cap made of cloth of the same color is worn with the dress uniform. A leather belt completes the outfit. Noncommissioned officers wear simple belts, and officers, Sam Browne belts and decorations.

- b. Within the USSR blue breeches are also worn with the dress uniform.
- c. The dress uniform for generals and marshals consists of a double-breasted blouse, breeches, black boots, dress cap, and white gloves. The color of the cloth is blue.
- d. Tank and mechanized troops have a grey-blue dress uniform. The blouse is double-breasted and has a jacket collar of black velvet. A shirt with collar and tie is worn under it. This uniform was introduced in 1949.

3. Special Clothing

- a. Clothing is adapted to the season, in view of the great temperature differences which exist in the USSR. The summer uniform is the same as the field uniform in cut. The difference lies in the material (linen and cotton instead of wool) and somewhat lighter color. In the event of great cold, special winter clothing is issued. It consists of a quilted, padded blouse (single-breasted), riding pants of the same material, felt boots, wool or fur cap with ear muffs, and gloves. Fur clothes are worn in Arctic and sub-Arctic territories.
- b. Special clothing for mountain, ski, and paratroopers is adapted to the purposes it must serve. It needs no special description in view of its similarity to the special clothing of other armies.
- c. Camouflage clothing is not generally used. A two-piece white camouflage cover with a white hood is worn over the uniform in snowy territory, while a cover of olive green consisting of the same pieces is worn where vegetation (summer) prevails. In addition there are also green-brown overalls and camouflage jackets which serve the same purpose.
- d. Tank crews wear one-piece grey overalls and padded protective helmets of cloth, at times also a leather helmet.

In addition to the service blouse, breeches, and boots, the Cossacks have uniform items by which they can be recognized. These consist of the papakha (a cap trimmed with fur), the bashlyk (a hood), and the burka (type of overcoat).

The uniform for women serving in the army is distinguished from the normal field uniform. Skirts are only worn in the rear area and on staff duty. Besides the field uniform, tailor-made dresses, stockings and black shoes, and a hat, resembling a beret, are worn on social occasions.

B. Rank Insignia

The rank insignia, so numerous in the Soviet Army, were introduced only during the last war (in the year 1942-1943); previously, ideological reasons had prohibited the use of distinguishing characteristics. Soviet leadership

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made a conscious return to national tradition during World War II and relied strongly on the rank insignia used in the Tsarist Army. The external differentiation emphasized in the new rank insignia (numerous gradations of service ranks) corresponds to the inner structural change accompanying the reintroduction of a strict relationship between subordinates and their superiors.

1. Epaulets (see Attachment 26)

The basic color of epaulets for the field uniform is khaki for all ranks. The basic color of epaulets for the dress uniform for all officers (except special services) is gold; the appropriate color of the branch of service or of the special service is used for the uniforms of noncommissioned officers and privates.

- a. The dress uniforms of generals and marshals have gold epaulets with silver stars, with the exception of generals of the medical, veterinary, and judge advocate-general services, whose epaulets consist of silver embroidery with small gold stars. Besides these, marshals of branches of the services (artillery, engineers, etc.) have silver branch insignia and piping of the branch colors on the epaulets.

Generals and officers of the infantry and administrative and supply service wear no branch insignia.

- b. Officers of combat troops (colonel to second lieutenant) wear golden epaulets with silver stars and branch insignia. Officers of the noncombatant services (medical, veterinary, judge advocate-general, administration and supply, construction engineers, etc.) sometimes wear narrower silver epaulets with small gold stars and insignia.

Officers of combat troops have claret stripes, officers of noncombatant services, vertical brown stripes on their field epaulets; staff officers have two, the rest only one stripe. The piping of the field epaulets is in the color of the branch of service, or the color of the special service.

- c. Noncommissioned combat officers and privates wear gold crossbars on the epaulet of the dress uniform to indicate rank; first sergeants wear a vertical stripe of the same color. The bars are silver for the noncombatant services. The bars are claret on the field epaulet for combat troops and brown for the noncombatant services.
- d. Arms insignia (see Attachment 27) are worn by all troops on their dress uniform, except infantry, administration and supply services, and generals (major general to army general and Marshal of the Soviet Union). In the various branches of the service, silver-colored insignia are worn by officers of combat troops and of the veterinary service, and gold-colored by officers of the noncombatant services and noncommissioned officers and privates.
- e. For officers, the piping (narrow border) of the epaulets of the dress and field uniform is in the color of the service branch. The piping on the epaulets of the dress uniform for noncommissioned officers and privates is black or red, and in the color of the service branch on the field uniform.

Usually marshals and generals have red piping and generals of the administrative service and of technical troops crimson red piping.

- f. Cadets and officer candidates wear only the epaulets of the dress uniform. A border of gold piping signifies a school for combat troops, silver piping a school for services. The branch insignia

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are gold, and crossbars gold or silver. The bars resemble those of noncommissioned officers.

- g. Reserve officers and officers not on duty wear bars on the epaulets of their branch or service: silver for combat troops, and gold for noncombat troops and services. Bars for officers not on duty are somewhat different from those for reserve officers.
 - h. For the list of colors of the epaulets see Table 8; for rank insignia (stars and bars) see Table 9.
2. Other Rank and Service Insignia
- a. Marshals and generals can be recognized by the above insignia and also by the conspicuous cap band ornaments (red-gold) and the embroidery on the stand-up collar of the uniform jacket (oak leaf for Marshals of the Soviet Union, ears of grain for other marshals and generals).
 - b. Three wide gold patches are on the cuffs of the parade uniforms of generals, two wide gold patches for staff officers, and one wide gold patch for company officers (captain to second lieutenant). The patches are silver for noncombat troops and services.
 - c. The differences in the collar patch of the dress uniform depend upon the rank.
- Officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates of combat troops have collar patches in the colors of their branch of the service, staff officers with two golden embroidered vertical bars, company officers with one, and noncommissioned officers with only one plain vertical gold bar. Privates have no bars. The vertical bars are white for noncombatant troops and services.
- d. Noncommissioned officers and privates who have served a long time (reenlisted men) wear chevrons on the left sleeve of the jacket of the dress uniform. The reenlisted man receives at the end of one more year of active service one narrow silver chevron, and after two years a wide one. After three years, a narrow gold chevron replaces the silver chevron, and after five years a wide one replaces the narrow one.

Table 10 contains a list of the most important decorations and awards.

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Table 8

Colors of Epaulets

1. The epaulets of marshals and generals have red piping.
Exception: Generals of the Technical Branch and the Quartermaster, whose epaulets have crimson red piping.

2. Staff and Company Officers

<u>Branch</u>	<u>Piping for dress and field uniform and vertical stripes for dress uniform (branch of service color)</u>	<u>Back-ground</u>	<u>Vertical stripes for field uniform</u>
Infantry	Claret	Gold	Claret
Artillery	Red	Gold	Claret
Tank and Mechanized	Red	Gold	Claret
Air Force	Sky blue	Gold	Claret
Cavalry	Light blue	Gold	Claret
Quartermaster	Crimson red	Silver	Brown
Technical	Black	Silver	Claret
(Technical Services of individual branches use the color brown.)			
Medical & Veterinary	Dark green	Silver	Brown
Administration & Justice	Red	Silver	Brown

3. Noncommissioned Officers and Privates

a. Dress

<u>Branch</u>	<u>Piping</u>	<u>Background</u>	<u>Crossbars for Rank</u>
Infantry	Black	Claret	Gold
Artillery	Red	Black	Gold
Tank and Mechanized	Red	Black	Gold
Air Force	Black	Sky blue	Gold
Cavalry	Black	Light blue	Gold
Technical Troops	Black	Black	Gold
Medical & Veterinary	Red	Dark green	Silver
Administration & Justice (depending on branch)			Silver

b. Field

<u>Branch</u>	<u>Piping (Branch color)</u>	<u>Background</u>	<u>Bar of Rank</u>
Infantry	Claret	Khaki	Claret
Artillery	Red	Khaki	Claret
Tank and Mechanized	Red	Khaki	Claret
Air Force	Sky blue	Khaki	Claret
Cavalry	Light blue	Khaki	Claret
Technical Troops	Black	Khaki	Claret
Medical & Veterinary	Dark green	Khaki	Brown
Administration & Justice	Depends on service with which associated	Khaki	Brown

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Table 9

List of Rank Insignia
(On the epaulets)

1. Marshal of the Soviet Union	One very large star with a hammer and sickle over it, on a blue field, bordered by ears of grain and a small red star.
2. Chief Marshal	One large star, circumscribed by laurel branches.
3. Marshal	One large star.
4. Army General	Four stars in a row.
5. Colonel General	Three stars in a row.
6. Lieutenant General	Two stars in a row.
7. Major General	One star.
8. Colonel	Three stars in the form of a pyramid and two vertical stripes.
9. Lieutenant Colonel	Two stars next to each other and two vertical stripes.
10. Major	One star and two vertical stripes.
11. Captain	Four stars, of which two are next to each other and two in back, one vertical stripe.
12. Senior Lieutenant	Three stars, in the form of a pyramid, one vertical stripe.
13. Lieutenant	Two stars next to each other, one vertical stripe.
14. Junior Lieutenant	One star, one vertical stripe.
15. Senior	One wide crossbar, one medium vertical stripe.
16. Senior Sergeant	One wide crossbar.
17. Sergeant	Three narrow crossbars.
18. Junior Sergeant	Two narrow crossbars.
19. Corporal	One narrow crossbar.
20. Private	Epaulet without rank insignia.

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Table 10

The Most Important Military
Decorations and Awards

<u>Name</u>	<u>Awarded to</u>	<u>For</u>
1. Gold Star Medal	All ranks	Outstanding acts of bravery
2. Order of Lenin	Soldiers & civilians	Special services to the State and automatically awarded in connection with the Gold Star Medal
3. Order of the Red Banner	Soldiers & military units	a. Individual acts in battle at the risk of loss of life b. Outstanding leadership of military units and mixed forces c. Military units which have specially distinguished themselves in combat
4. Order of the Red Star	Soldiers & civilians	Special achievements in the field of socialist construction and defending the fatherland in war and peace
5. Order of the Patriotic War I and II Class		Military achievement described in the statutes of the award
6. Order of Suvorov I - III Class	Unit leaders and general staff officers as well as military unit commanders down to company commander. The class of the order corresponds to the rank.	Successful combat with superior enemy forces in which heavy casualties are inflicted
7. Order of Kutuzov I - III Class	"	Successful leadership of troops
8. Order of Alexander Nevskiy	Regimental and battalion commanders, company commanders and platoon leaders	Special achievements in battle described in the statutes of the order
9. Order of Bogdan Khmelnitskiy I Class	Commanders of military and partisan units	Greater tactical successes (for example, conquest of a town or seizure of enemy staff)
II Class	Officers up to aide of regimental commanders, or partisan leaders in the corresponding position	Medium tactical successes (for example, breakthrough of enemy positions)
III Class	Officers up to battalion commander, non-commissioned officers, privates, partisans	Smaller tactical successes (for example, combat patrols inflicting many casualties on enemy)

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|---|--|--|
| 10. Order of Victory
(connected with the
title "Knight")(sic) | Higher Commander | Significant operational
successes |
| 11. Order of Glory
I - III Class | Noncommissioned
officers and privates | Special acts of bravery
according to the statute
of the order (for example,
destruction of at least
three enemy tanks with hand
grenades) |
| 12. Guard's Badge | Troop formations,
including staffs | Continuous outstanding
competence in combat |

There are numerous other decorations besides those orders, medals, and badges listed above (for example, a medal "For the Defense of Stalingrad" and a badge "For an Outstanding Artillery Soldier"), which are not awarded for individual acts, but either for continuous outstanding service at the front or as mementos for events of special significance of the "Patriotic War" (Stalingrad, Sevastopol, etc.).

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PART VIII. SURVEY OF SOVIET ARMY UNITS

On the following pages is presented a survey of the Soviet Army located after World War II in 21 military districts and four occupation zones.² The identifications prior to fall 1947 are indicated as doubtful, since before this time many units were disbanded in the course of the demobilization following the war. Little is known of the extensive reorganization of infantry divisions into mechanized divisions which occurred after the war. No distinction is therefore made between the two types of division in the total figures.

The evaluation of the identifications is indicated as follows:

- xxx - established identification
- xx - probable identification
- x - possible identification
- o - doubtful

The total strength figures include the estimated strengths for school, administrative, and supply organizations; thus, the division figures do not always relate to the total strength in a given place.

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A. Survey of the Identified and Assumed Combat Units of the Soviet Army
(a - identified, b - assumed)

	<u>Armies</u>		<u>Tank Divisions</u>		<u>Mech. and Inf. Divs.</u>		<u>Cav. Divs.</u>		<u>Total Army Strength incl. schools and supply troops</u>
	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	
21 Military Districts	21	27	6	17	77	118	6	12	2,750,000 ¹⁵
Occupation Forces in Germany	6	6	8	8	10 M. 4 I.	10 M. 4 I.	-	-	320,000 ¹⁶
Central Group in Austria-Hungary	-	-	-	-	3 M. 1 I.	3 M. 1 I.	-	-	55,000 ¹⁷
Northern Group PVO (Polish-administered area of Germany)	-	-	1	1	1 M.	1 M.	-	-	25,000
Occupation Forces in Rumania	-	-	1	1	1 M.	1 M.	-	-	30,000
Total	27	33	16	27	97	45 M. 93 I.	6	12	3,180,000 ¹⁸

The total number of combat units is as follows:

33 Armies	}	177 Combat Divs.
27 Tank Divs.		
45 Mech. Divs.		
93 Inf. Divs.		
12 Cavalry Divs.		

Supporting units are as follows:

15 Artillery Divs. (3 identified)
60 Antiaircraft Divs. (12 identified)

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1. Arkhangelsk Military District

Headquarters: Arkhangelsk

Commander-in-Chief: Colonel General V. A. Frolov

Units:

- a. Identified since end of war: None
- b. Estimated number of units: One inf. corp.
Two inf. divs.
- c. Estimated total strength: 30,000 troops

2. Baltic Military District

Headquarters: Riga

Commander-in-Chief: General I. Kh. Bagramyan

Units:

- a. Identified since end of war:¹⁹

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
5th Guards Mech. Army	Kaliningrad	Nov 1947	o
11th Guards Army	Riga (or Kaliningrad)	1948	xxx
6th Guards Army	Siauliai	1947	(disbanded)
80th Infantry Corps	Lepaya	Jan 1950	o
1st Tank Division	Kaliningrad	Feb 1950	xx
28th Tank Division	Sovetsk and	Apr 1948	xx
(28th Guards Mech. Div.?)	Gusev		
30th Guards Mech. Div.	Chernyakhovsk	Jun 1948	x
8th Guards Airborne Inf. Div.	Chernyakhovsk	Sep 1949	xxx
1st Guards Infantry Div.	Kaliningrad	Aug 1951	xxx
4th Guards Infantry Div.	Gusev	Apr 1949	xx
16th Guards Infantry Div.	Chernyakhovsk	Dec 1949	xx
25th Guards Infantry Div.	Gusev	Apr 1949	x
31st Guards Infantry Div.	Chernyakhovsk	Dec 1946	x
16th Lithuanian Inf. Div.	Vilnyus	Jul 1948	xxx
43rd Latvian Guards Inf. Div.	Lepaya	Aug 1949	xx
129th Latvian Infantry Div.	? Latvian SSR	Apr 1951	x
32nd Armored Trng. Regt.	Alitus	Jun 1950	xxx

- b. Estimated number of units: 1 mech. army
2 inf. armies
4 inf. corps
2 tank divs.
4 mech. divs.
4 inf. divs.

- c. Estimated total strength: 190,000 troops

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3. Far East Military District

Headquarters: Khabarovsk

Commander-in-Chief: Army General M. A. Purkayev²⁰Units:a. Identified since end of war:²¹

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
12th Infantry Div.	Aleksandrovsk	Feb 1947	xx
339th Infantry Div.	Sakhalinskiy Khabarovsk		o

b. Estimated number of units: 1 inf. army

2 inf. corps

1 tank div.

4 inf. and mech. divs.

c. Estimated total strength: 90,000 troops

4. Carpathian Military District

Headquarters: Lvov

Commander-in-Chief: Colonel General K. N. Galitskiy

Units:a. Identified since end of war²²

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
38th Army	Stanislav	May 1947	xx
5th Guards Army	Zhitomir or Uzhgorod	Mar 1947	x
13th Army	Zhitomir	Jun 1946	o
1st Guards Army	Chernovtsy	Oct 1947	o
34th Guards Inf. Corps	Rovno	Sep 1950	x
3rd Mountain Inf. Corps	Uzhgorod	Aug 1947	x
24th Infantry Division	Yavorov	Sep 1950	xxx
15th Guards Inf. Div.	Vladimir-Volynskiy	Feb 1950	xxx
66th Guards Inf. Div.	Chernovtsy	1950	xx
70th Guards Inf. Div.	Stanislav	Nov 1951	xxx
97th Guards Inf. Div.	Slavuta	Mar 1951	xxx
117th Guards Inf. Div.	Berdichev	Mar 1946	o
128th Guards Mountain Inf. Div.	Pecherin/ Beregovo/Uzhgorod	1951	xxx
161st Inf. Div.	Rovno	Mar 1951	x
318th Mountain Inf. Div.	Mukachevo	Jul 1947	x
13th Guards Cavalry Div.	Novograd Volynskiy	Oct 1951	x

b. Estimated number of units: 2 inf. armies

3 inf. corps

1 mountain inf. corps

6 inf. & mech. divs.

2 cavalry divs.

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c. Estimated total strength: 120,000 troops

5. Kiev Military District

Headquarters: Kiev

Commander-in-Chief: Guards Colonel General A. A. Grechko

Units:a. Identified since end of war:²³

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
75th Guards Inf. Div.	Chuguyev	Jul 1950	xx
7th Guards Airborne Inf. Div.	Kiev	Apr 1947	o

b. Estimated number of units: 2 inf. armies

4 inf. corps

2 tank divs.

8 inf. & mech. divs.

c. Estimated total strength: 160,000 troops

6. Maritime Military District

Headquarters: Vladivostok

Commander-in-Chief: Colonel General S. S. Biryuzov

Units:a. Identified since end of war:²⁴

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
35th Army	? (Bikin?)	Jan 1947	o
40th Inf. Div.	? (Slavyanka?)	Mar 1947	x
91st Guards Inf. Div.	Port Arthur	Jan 1947	o

b. Estimated number of units: 1 inf. army

2 inf. corps

4 mech. & inf. divs.

c. Estimated total strength: 80,000 troops

7. Leningrad Military District

Headquarters: Leningrad

Commander-in-Chief: Colonel General A. A. Iurchinskiy

Units:a. Identified since end of war:²⁵

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<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
10th Guards Army	Tallinn	Sep 1948	xx
8th Army	Krasnogvardeysk	Oct 1946	o
7th Guards Inf. Corps	Khapsalu (Estonian SSR)	Apr 1946	x
8th Estonian Guards Inf. Corps	Tallinn	Nov 1946	o
2nd Guards Tank Div.	Estonian SSR	1951	xx
7th Guards Inf. Div.	Parnu	Apr 1946	x
7th Estonian Inf. Div.	Tallinn	Nov 1946	o
8th Guards Inf. Div.	Khapsalu/Kloga	Nov 1950	xxx
12th Guards Inf. Div.	Parnu	1949	o
29th Guards Inf. Div.	Tallinn	Aug 1951	x
45th Guards Inf. Div.	Vyborg	Mar 1951	xxx
63rd Guards Inf. Div.	Peschnyy	Jan 1949	xx
64th Guards Inf. Div.	Borodinskiy Lescgorskiy	Feb 1950	xx
71st Guards Inf. Div.	Estonian SSR	Nov 1946	o
90th Inf. Div.	Valga	Jun 1950	o
178th Inf. Div.	Luga	Jul 1949	xxx
182nd Inf. Div.	Tartu	Nov 1945	o

b. Estimated number of units: 2 inf. armies

4 inf. corps

1 tank div.

8 inf. & mech. divs.

c. Estimated total strength: 240,000 troops

8. Moscow Military District

Headquarters: Moscow

Commander-in-Chief: Colonel General P. A. Artemev

Units:

a. Identified since end of war:²⁶

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
2nd Guards Army	Moscow area	1949	xx
13th Guards Inf. Corps	Ivanovo	1949	x
4th Guards Tank Div.	Moscow	May 1951	xxx
2nd Guards Motorized Inf. Div.	Moscow	May 1951	xxx
10th Guards Inf. Div.	Yaroslavl	1948	xx
32nd Guards Inf. Div.	Kalinin	1950	xx
53rd Guards Inf. Div.	Moscow area	Apr 1946	o
56th Guards Inf. Div.	Smolensk ?	Jul 1948	xx
75th Guards Inf. Div.	Tula (also identified in Kiev Mil. Dist.)	Apr 1947	o
87th Guards Inf. Div.	Koselsk-Kaluga	Apr 1950	xx
137th Infantry Div.	Gorkiy	1948	x
271st Inf. Div.	Alabino	Apr 1950	o
9th Tank Trng. Regt.	Vladimir	Feb 1950	xx

b. Estimated number of units: 2 inf. armies

6 inf. corps

2 tank divs.

12 mech. & inf. divs.

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c. Estimated total strength: 350,000 troops

9. Northern Caucasus Military District

Headquarters: Rostov

Commander-in-Chief: Colonel General S. G. Trofimenko

Units:a. Identified since end of war:²⁷

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
60th Army	Rostov	Oct 1947	o
4th Guards Cavalry Corps	?	Apr 1946	x
1st Guards Cavalry corps	Stavropol	Sep 1947	o
7th Guards Cavalry Div.	Armavir	Sep 1947	x
5th Guards Cavalry Div.	?	1951	o
9th Guards Cavalry Div.	?	Apr 1946	x
10th Guards Cavalry Div.	?	Apr 1946	x
24th Guards Infantry Div.	Groznyy	Jan 1950	x
227th Infantry Div.	Krasnodar	Sep 1951	x

b. Estimated number of units: 1 inf. army

2 inf. corps

2 cavalry corps

4 mech. & inf. divs.

6 cavalry divs.

c. Estimated total strength: 160,000 troops

10. Odessa Military District

Headquarters: Odessa

Commander-in-Chief: Colonel General N. P. Pukhov

Units:a. Identified since end of war:²⁸

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
4th Guards Army	? (Odessa Mil.Dist.)	Apr 1947	x
46th Army	? (Moldavian SSR)	Jan 1947	x
10th Guards Inf. Corps	? (Moldavian SSR)	Jan 1947	x
48th Infantry Div.	Balta	May 1950	o
7th Artillery Div.	? (Moldavian SSR)	May 1946	o
59th Guards Inf. Div.	Sta. Saratov (Izmail)	Feb 1952	xxx

b. Estimated number of units: 1 inf. army

2 inf. corps

1 tank div.

4 inf. & mech. divs.

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c. Estimated total strength: 100,000 troops

11. East Siberian Military District

Headquarters: Irkutsk

Commander-in-Chief: Last identification was Army General G. F. Zakharov
(Sep 1948). (Now commanding officer of the Military
Academy i/n Frunze in Moscow)²⁹

Units:

a. Identified since end of war: None

b. Estimated number of units: 1 inf. corps
2 inf. & mech. divs.

c. Estimated total strength: 50,000 troops

12. South Urals Military District

Headquarters: Chkalov

Commander-in-Chief: Colonel General P. A. Belov

Units:

a. Identified since end of war: None

b. Estimated number of units: 2 inf. corps
1 tank div.
4 mech. & inf. divs.

c. Estimated total strength: 70,000 troops

13. Tauric Military District

Headquarters: Simferopol

Commander-in-Chief: Colonel General M. M. Popov

Units:a. Identified since end of war:³⁰

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
28th Guards Mech. Div.	Simferopol	Jun 1947	o
276th Infantry Div.	Sevastopol	Feb 1951	xx

b. Estimated number of units: 1 inf. corps
3 mech. & inf. divs.

c. Estimated total strength: 60,000 troops

14. Transbaykal Military District

Headquarters: Chita

Commander-in-Chief: Colonel General K. A. Koroteyev

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Units:a. Identified since end of war:³¹

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
6th Guards Mech. Army	Chita ?	Aug 1951	o
36th Army	Borzya ?	Jan 1947	x
5th Guards Tank Div.	Chita Oblast	Aug 1941	x
113th Infantry Div.	Sretensk	Jul 1950	o
152nd Infantry Div.	Chita	Jul 1950	xxx

b. Estimated number of units: 1 mech. army

1 inf. army

3 inf. corps

1 cavalry corps

1 tank div.

6 mech. & inf. divs.

2 cavalry divs.

c. Estimated total strength: 140,000 troops

15. Transcaucasus Military District

Headquarters: Tbilisi

Commander-in-Chief: Army General A. I. Antonov

Units:a. Identified since end of war:³²

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
4th Army	Baku	Jan 1947	xx
7th Guards Army (perhaps Mech. Army)	Yerevan	Jun 1946	xx
18th Army	Kutaisi	May 1947	o
13th Inf. Corps	?	Nov 1945	o
1st Guards Mech. Div.	Tbilisi	Apr 1946	x
35th Guards Mech. Div.	?	Sep 1947	o
89th Armenian Inf. Div.	? (Armenian SSR)	Jan 1946	xx
147th Inf. Div.	Salyany	Jun 1950	o
216th Inf. Div.	Baku	Mar 1950	o
221st Inf. Div.	?	Mar 1946	o
39th Cavalry Div.	Baku	Mar 1946	o
75th Mountain Inf. Div..	Dzhulfa	Jan 1950	xxx

b. Estimated number of units: 1 mech. army

2 inf. armies

2 inf. corps

1 mountain inf. corps

1 cavalry corps

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- 2 tank divs.
- 4 mech. divs.
- 2 inf. divs.
- 2 cavalry divs.
- 2 mountain inf. divs.

c. Total estimated strength: 190,000 troops

16. Turkestan Military District

Headquarters: Tashkent

Commander-in-Chief: Army General I. Ye. Petrov

Units:

a. Identified since end of war:³³

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
5th Guards Mech. Div.	Mary	Mar 1952	x
80th Guards Inf. Div.	Katta Kurgan	Aug 1951	x
360th Inf. Div.	Termez	Jun 1946	o
376th Inf. Div.	Tashkent		o

b. Estimated number of units: 2 inf. armies

4 inf. corps

8 mech. and inf. divs.

c. Total estimated strength: 140,000 troops

17. Ural Military District

Headquarters: Sverdlovsk

Commander-in-Chief: Marshal of the Soviet Union G. K. Zhukov

Units:

a. Identified since the end of the war:³⁴

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
77th Inf. Div.	Sverdlovsk	Aug 1950	xxx
91st Inf. Div.	Molotov	Sep 1951	xx
347th Inf. Div.	Kungur	Feb 1951	o
82nd Inf. Training Div.	Molotov	Sep 1950	x

b. Estimated number of units: 2 inf corps

c. Total estimated strength: 100,000 troops

18. White Sea Military District

Headquarters: Petrozavodsk

Commander-in-Chief: Marshal of the Soviet Union K. A. Meretskov

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Units:a. Identified since end of war:³⁵

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
11th Army	Murmansk	Apr 1951	o
14th Army	Petrozavodsk	Oct 1946	xx
14th Inf. Div.	?	Sep 1946	x
27th Inf. Div.	Ukhta	1950	xx
45th Inf. Div.	Loukhi	Apr 1951	xx
54th Inf. Div.	Kandalaksha	1950	xx
67th Inf. Div.	Murmansk	Jan 1951	xx
104th Inf. Div.	Murmansk	1951	x
368th Inf. Div.	Petrozavodsk	Oct 1946	o
12th Marine Brigade	?	Oct 1946	x
77th Marine Brigade	Kandalaksha	Apr 1949	xx
82nd Marine Brigade	? N Onega Lake	Oct 1946	x
31st Mountain Inf. Brigade (Ski Brigade)	Pechenga	Apr 1951	xx

b. Estimated number of units: 1 inf. army

2 inf. or mountain inf. corps

6 inf. and mountain inf. divs.

c. Total estimated strength: 80,000 troops

19. Belorussian Military District

Headquarters: Minsk

Commander-in-Chief: Marshal of the Soviet Union S. K. Timoshenko

Units:a. Identified since end of war:³⁶

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
5th Guards Mech. Army	Bobruysk	1950	xx
28th Army	Grodno	Feb 1950	xxx
20th Inf. Corps	Grodno	Jan 1950	o
128th Inf. Corps	Brest-Litovsk	Feb 1950	xx
III Mountain Inf. Corps	Baranovichi	Jun 1948	x
10th Tank Div.	Borisov	Apr 1950	x
29th Tank Div.	Pavlovsk	Sep 1951	x
8th Guards Mech. Div.	Brest-Litovsk	Dec 1945	o
12th Guards Mech. Div.	Brest-Litovsk	Feb 1950	xxx
22nd Guards Mech. Div. (from the former 193rd and 48th Inf. Div. ?)	Bobruysk	Jan 1950	x
6th Guards Inf. Div. (possible absorbed in a mech. or tank division)	Borisov		x
48th Guards Inf. Div. (now perhaps a mech. div.?)	Volkovysk	Jan 1950	xx
50th Guards Inf. Div.	Brest-Litovsk	Feb 1950	xxx
55th Guards Inf. Div. (now perhaps a mech. div.?)	Grodno	Jul 1950	xx
61st Inf. Div.	Pinsk	Sep 1947	x

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<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
63rd Cavalry Div.	Osipovich	Apr 1950	x
42nd Guards Tank Regiment	Borisov	1948	x
38th Guards Tank Regiment	Borisov	Aug 1950	xx
103rd Guards Inf. Div.	Vitebsk	Oct 1951	o

- b. Estimated number of units: 1 mech. army
- 1 inf. army
- 4 inf. corps
- 2 tank divs.
- 4 mech divs.
- 3 inf. divs.
- 2 cavalry divs.

c. Total estimated strength: 150,000 troops

20. West Siberian Military District

Headquarters: Novosibirsk

Commander-in-Chief: General of the Army A. I. Yeremenko

Units:

- a. Identified since end of war:³⁷

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
9th Guards Army	?	Sep 1947	o
18th Guards Inf. Div.	?	Sep 1947	o

- b. Estimated number of units: 1 inf. army
- 2 inf. corps
- 4 mech. & inf. divs.

c. Total estimated strength: 80,000 troops

21. Volga Military District

Headquarters: Kuybyshev

Commander-in-Chief: Successor of the late Col. Gen. Yushkevich not yet known. (Lt. Gen. F. G. Katkov?)

Units:

- a. Identified since end of war:³⁸

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
96th Inf. Div.	Kazan	Jan 1951	x
148th Inf. Div.	Engels	1949	o

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- b. Estimated number of units: 1 inf. of mech. army
2 tank divs.
4 mech. & inf. divs.

- c. Total estimated strength: 130,000 troops

Group of Occupation Forces in Germany

Headquarters: Wuensdorf

Commander-in-Chief: Army General V. I. Chuykov

Units:

- a. The following have been identified:³⁹

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
8th Guards Army	Weimar-Nohra	xxx
13th Antiaircraft Div.	Weimar	xxx
28th Guards Motorized Inf. Corps	Gera (?)	xxx
39th Guards Motorized Inf. Corps	Ohrdruf	xxx
20th Guards Mech. Div.	Jena	xxx
29th Guards Motorized Inf. Corps	Naumburg	xxx
57th Guards Motorized Inf. Div.	Naumburg	xxx
21st Guards Mech. Div.	Halle	xxx
3rd Shock Army	Magdeburg	xxx
3rd Guards Antiaircraft Div.	Magdeburg	xxx
9th Motorized Inf. Corps	Schwerin	xxx
94th Guards Motorized Inf. Div.	Schwerin	xxx
18th Mechanized Div.	Perleberg	xxx
79th Motorized Inf. Corps	Stendal	xxx
207th Motorized Inf. Div.	Stendal	xxx
19th Guards Mechanized Div.	Hillersleben	xxx
1st Guards Mechanized Div.	Dresden	xxx
4th Guards Antiaircraft Div.	Koenigsbrueck	xxx
8th Guards Mech. Div.	Grimma	xxx
9th Tank Division	Riesa	xxx
11th Guards Tank Div.	Klotzsche	xxx
2nd Guards Mech. Army	Fuerstenberg	xxx
31st Antiaircraft Div.	Schoenwalde	xxx
1st Mech. Div.	Doeberitz	xxx
9th Guards Tank Div.	Neustrelitz	xxx
12th Guards Tank Div.	Neuruppin	xxx
3rd Guards Mech. Army	Wuensdorf	xxx
? Antiaircraft Div.	Kummersdorf	xx
9th Mech. Div.	Cottbus	xxx
14th Guards Mech. Div.	Jueterbog	xxx
6th Guards Tank Div.	Wittenberg	xxx
7th Guards Mech. Div.	Rosslau	xxx
4th Guards Mech. Army	Eberswalde	xxx
? Antiaircraft Div.	Eberswalde-Fuerstenwalde	xxx
6th Guards Mech. Div.	Bernau	xxx
7th Guards Mech. Div.	Fuerstenwalde	xxx
10th Guards Mech. Div.	Krampnitz	xxx
25th Tank Div.	Oranienburg	xxx
4th Artillery Corps	Rathenow	xxx
6th Artillery Div.	Rathenow	xxx
34th Artillery Div.	Potsdam	xx
2nd Guards Antiaircraft Div.	Potsdam	xxx
6th Guards Antiaircraft Div.	Chemnitz	xxx
32nd Antiaircraft Div.	Frankfurt/Oder-Kuestrin	xxx

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- b. Estimated number of units: 4 mech. armies
 2 inf. armies
 4 inf. corps
 1 artillery corps
 8 tank divs.
 10 mech. divs.
 4 inf. divs.
 2 artillery divs.
 9 antiaircraft divs.

- c. Total estimated strength: 320,000 troops

Central Group of Forces

Headquarters: Baden bei Wien

Commander-in-Chief: Lt. Gen. V. P. Sviridov (?)

Units:

- a. The following have been identified:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
2nd Guards Mech. Div.	S. Budapest, Hungary ⁴⁰	xx
13th Guards Mech. Div.	Vienna, Austria	xxx
17th Guards Mech. Div.	Szombathely, Hungary	xxx
95th Guards Motorized Inf. Div.	St. Poelten, Austria	xxx
23rd Antiaircraft Inf. Div.	Korneuburg, Austria	xxx

- b. Estimated number of units: 3 mech. divs.
 1 inf. div.
 2 antiaircraft divs.

- c. Total estimated strength: 50,000 troops

Northern Group of Forces

Headquarters: Liegnitz (Polish administrated area of Germany)

Commander-in-Chief: unknown at this time⁴¹

Units:

- a. The following have been identified:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
20th Tank Div.	Area of Neuhammer/Schlesien	xx
26th Guards Mech. Div.	Gross Born/Pommern	xx

- b. Estimated number of units: 1 tank div.
 1 mech. div.
 1 antiaircraft div.

- c. Total estimated strength: 25,000 troops

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Soviet Forces in Rumania (formerly Southern Group of Forces)

Headquarters: Bucharest

Commander-in-Chief: Apparently the military attache,
Col. Gen. S. K. KalganovUnits:a. The following have been identified:⁴²

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
19th Tank Div.	? (Dobruja ?)	o
25th Guards Mech. Div.	? (Banat)	xx

b. Estimated number of units: 1 tank div.

1 mech. div.

1 antiaircraft div.

c. Total estimated strength: 30,000 troops

B. Reference Summary of Identified Divisions⁴³a. Infantry divisions

<u>No.</u>	<u>Location and Military District or Group where Identified</u>	<u>Evaluation of Identification</u>
1st Guards	Kaliningrad, Baltic Mil. Dist.	xxx
2nd "	Moscow, Moscow	xxx
4th "	Gusev, Baltic	x
6th "	Borisov, Belorussian	x
7th "	Parnu, Leningrad	x
7th Estonian	Tallinn, Leningrad	o
7th Guards Airborne	Kiev, Kiev	o
8th "	Chernyakhovsk, Baltic Mil. Dist.	xxx
8th Guards	Khapsalu, Leningrad	xxx
10th "	Yaroslavl, Moscow	xx
12th "	Parnu, Leningrad	o
12th "	Aleksandrovsk, Far East Mil. Dist.	xx
14th "	White Sea Mil. Dist.	x
15th "	Vladimir-Volynsk, Carpathian Mil. Dist.	xxx
16th Lithuanian	Vilnyus, Baltic Mil. Dist.	xxx
16th Guards	Chernyakhovsk, Baltic Mil. Dist.	x
18th "	West Siberian Mil. Dist.	o
24th "	Groznyy, North Caucasus Mil. Dist.	x
24th "	Yavorov, Carpathian	xxx
25th "	Gusev, Baltic	x
27th "	Ukhta, White Sea	xx
29th "	Tallinn, Leningrad	x
31st "	Chernyakhovsk, Baltic	x
32nd "	Kalinin, Moscow	xx
39th "	Ohrdruf, Group of Occupation Forces in Germany	xxx
40th "	Slavyanka, Maritime Mil. Dist.	x
43rd Latvian	Baltic Mil. Dist.	x
45th "	Loukhi, White Sea Mil. Dist.	xx
45th Guards	Vyborg, Leningrad	xxx
48th "	Balta, Odessa	o
48th "	Volkovysk, Belorussian Mil. Dist.	xx

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No.	Location and Military District or Group where Identified	Evaluation of Identification
50th Guards	Brest-Litovsk, Belorussian Mil. Dist.	xxx
53rd "	Moscow Military District	o
54th "	Kandalaksha, White Sea Mil. Dist.	xx
55th "	Grodno, Belorussian " "	xx
56th "	Smolensk, Moscow " "	xx
57th "	Naumburg, Group of Occupation Forces in Germany	xxx
59th "	Izmail, Odessa Mil. Dist.	xxx
61st "	Pinsk, Belorussian Mil. Dist.	x
63rd "	Pesochnyy, Leningrad Mil. Dist.	xx
64th "	Borodinskiy Lesogorskiy, Leningrad Mil. Dist.	xx
66th "	Chernovtsy, Carpathian Military District	xx
67th "	Murmansk, White Sea " "	xx
70th "	Stanislav, Carpathian " "	xxx
71st "	Leningrad " "	o
75th "	Chuguyev, Kiev " "	xx
75th Mountain	Dzhulfa, Transcaucasian " "	xxx
77th "	Sverdlovsk, Ural " "	xx
80th Guards	Katta Kurgan, Turkestan " "	x
87th "	Kozelsk/Kaluga, Moscow " "	xx
89th Armenian	Trancaucasus " "	xx
90th "	Valga, Leningrad " "	o
91st Guards	Port Arthur, Maritime " "	o
91st "	Molotov, Ural Military District	xx
94th "	Schwein, Group of Occupation Forces in Germany	xxx
95th "	St. Poelten, Central Group	xxx
96th "	Kazan, Volga Military District	x
97th "	Slavuta, Carpathian Military District	xxx
103rd "	Vitebsk, Belorussian " "	o
104th "	Murmansk, White Sea " "	xxx
113th "	Sretensk, Transbaykal " "	o
117th "	Berdichev, Carpathian " "	o
128th " Mountain	Uzhgorod, " "	xxx
129th Latvian	? Latvia, Baltic " "	x
137th "	Gorkiy, Moscow Mil. Dist.	x
147th "	Salyany, Transcaucasus Mil. Dist.	o
148th "	Engels, Volga Mil. Dist.	o
152nd "	Chita, Transbaykal Mil. Dist.	xxx
161st "	Rovno, Carpathian " "	x
178th "	Luga, Leningrad " "	xxx
182nd "	Tartu, " "	o
207th "	Stendal, Group of Occupation Forces in Germany	xxx
216th "	Baku, Transcaucasus Mil. Dist.	o
221st "	" " "	o
227th "	Krasnodar, North Caucasus Mil. Dist.	x
271st "	Alabino, Moscow Mil. Dist.	o
276th "	Sevastopol, Tauric Mil. Dist.	xx
318th Mountain	Mukachevo, Carpathian Mil. Dist.	x
339th "	Khabarovsk, Far East Mil. Dist.	o
347th "	Kungur, Ural " "	o
360th "	Termez, Turkestan " "	o
368th "	Petrozavodsk, White Sea Mil. Dist.	o
376th "	Tashkent, Turkestan Mil. Dist.	o

b. Tank divisions

No.	Location and Military District or Group where Identified	Evaluation of Identification
1st	Kaliningrad, Baltic Mil. Dist.	xx
2nd Guards	Estonian SSR, Leningrad Mil. Dist.	xx
4th "	Moscow, Moscow Military District	xxx
5th "	Chita, Transbaykal Mil. Dist.	x
6th "	Wittenberg, Group of Occupation Forces in Germany	xxx

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No.	Location and Military District or Group where Identified	Evaluation of Identification
7th Guards	Rosslau, Group of Occupation Forces in Germany	xxx
8th "	Brest-Litovsk, Belorussian Mil. Dist.	o
9th "	Neustrelitz, Group of Occupation Forces in Germany	xxx
9th	Riesa, " " " "	xxx
10th	Borisov, Belorussian Mil. Dist.	x
10th "	Kramnitz, Group of Occupation Forces in Germany	xxx
11th "	Klotzsche, " " " " " "	xxx
12th "	Neuruppin, " " " " " "	xxx
19th	Rumania, Southern Group	o
20th	Oppeln, Northern Group	xx
25th	Oranienburg, Group of Occupation Forces in Germany	xxx
28th	Tilsit, Baltic Mil. Dist.	xx
29th	Lutsk, Belorussian Mil. Dist.	x

c. Mechanized divisions

No.	Location and Military District or Group where Identified	Evaluation of Identification
1st Guards	Tbilisi, Transcaucasus Mil. Dist.	x
1st	Doeberitz, Group of Occupation Forces in Germany	xxx
2nd "	S. Budapest, Central Group	xx
5th "	Mary, Turkestan Mil. Dist.	x
6th "	Bernau, Group of Occupation Forces in Germany	xxx
7th "	Fuerstenwalde, Group of Occupation Forces in Germany	xxx
8th "	Grimma, Group of Occupation Forces in Germany	xxx
9th	Cottbus, " " " " " "	xxx
12th "	Brest-Litovsk, Belorussian Mil. Dist.	xxx
13th "	Vienna, Central Group	xxx
14th "	Jueterbog, Group of Occupation Forces in Germany	xxx
17th "	Szombathely, Central Group	xxx
18th	Perleberg, Group of Occupation Forces in Germany	xxx
19th Guards	Hillersleben, Group of Occupation Forces in Germany	xxx
20th "	Jena, " " " " " "	xxx
21st "	Halle, " " " " " "	xxx
22nd " (?)	Bobruysk, Belorussian Mil. Dist.	x
25th "	Rumania, Southern Group	xx
26th "	Gross Born, Northern Group	xx
28th "	Simferopol, Tauric Mil. Dist.	o
30th "	Chernyakhovsk, Baltic Mil. Dist.	x
35th "	Transcaucasus Mil. Dist.	o

d. Cavalry divisions

No.	Location and Military District or Group where Identified	Evaluation of Identification
5th Guards	North Caucasus Mil. Dist.	o
7th "	Armavir, North Caucasus Mil. Dist.	x
9th "	" " " "	x
10th "	" " " "	x
13th "	" " " "	x
39th	Novograd-Volynskiy, Carpathian Mil. Dist.	x
63rd	Baku, Transcaucasus Mil. Dist.	o
	Osipovichi, Belorussian Mil. Dist.	o

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PART IX. TRAINING OF THE SOVIET ARMYA. Premilitary Training

There are two organizations for the premilitary training of the youth in the Soviet Union: The Volunteer Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force, and Navy (DOSAAF) and the organization of the War Ministry for the premilitary training of young men studying at secondary schools and colleges.

1. The DOSAAF, as successor to the former OSOAVIAKHIM (Society for Assistance in Defense, Aviation, and Chemical Development) and the separate societies existing from 1947 to 1951, the DOSARM (army), DOSAV (air force), and the DOSFLOT (navy), includes all the youth until they are called to active service. In communities, down to the smallest settlements, the youths are prepared, according to their abilities, for later service with the armed forces by picked, experienced officers, in shooting, motor transport, radio, parachuting, gliding, rowing, etc. Strong political pressure leads to the present mass participation of an estimated 12-15 million members.
2. Premilitary training in the schools provides, according to the compulsory service law, for an elementary training for classes 5 to 7 in the secondary schools and a preinduction training for classes 8 to 10 in the secondary schools and for college students who have been deferred from active military service. Twice a week army instructors, detailed for that purpose, give instruction in firing, the fundamentals of air and gas defense, partisan warfare, etc. The training is controlled by special sections for premilitary training attached to the high command of the military districts and war commissariats. No clear postwar data are available on the scope of the training of students. It is possible that the so-called elementary training is not carried out in peacetime.

B. Training During Active Service1. Men

The training of men in the Soviet Army is carried out in peacetime through active units. For this, all combat units in company strength form their own recruit training units, which, after a half year of basic training (up to the level of the squad), are merged with combat units for added training in tactics. The present fall and spring draft forces a shortening of basic training for a part of the newly drafted.

The following training scheme can be deduced from postwar years' experiences:

- a. Recruits drafted in fall: Basic training in and near the post from November to April. Tactical training in platoon, company, and battalion strength on maneuvering grounds from May to August. Maneuvers in regiment strength and above in August, September, and October. Repetition of this program in second year with partial employment as instructors and increased emphasis on care of weapons and vehicles from November to January. Individual maneuvers from January to March.
- b. Recruits drafted in spring: Basic training near post from April to July. Participation in summer and fall maneuvers of the parent units from July to October. Repetition of basic training program from November to April. It is possible that the spring draft will be discontinued in the next few years as a result of the drop in numbers of the age classes and that the training scheme described in a will become the rule.

In the second year of service, men employed as specialists, such as gun crews, are brought together in courses of the instruction battalion of the divisions, or in regimental schools.

In wartime the basic training of the men will not take place with the troops but rather in the home area in replacement regiments of the

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different branches of the service. Up to the assignment to combat, intermediate training is given in the replacement training regiments of the armies. In World War II there were replacement training regiments for the infantry, tank troops, and artillery, while men connected with other branches of the service were assigned to the infantry replacement training regiments.

2. Subordinate Leaders

The training and retraining of subordinate leaders is carried out in peacetime in the active units. Noncommissioned officers and noncommissioned officer candidates are ordered to courses of varying length in instruction companies of the regiments and instruction battalions of the divisions.

For subordinate officers of special branches of the service there are a number of technical military schools, such as tank troop, artillery, and signals technical military schools. Lists of these schools are to be found in the surveys contained in this part of the report. The course of instruction at these subordinate leader schools lasts on an average of three to six months and the total attendance is apparently 500-600. To train subordinate leaders and specialists for the tank troops, there are an estimated number of 12 tank troop instruction regiments in the most important military districts. It is not clear whether such independent instruction units exist also for other branches of the service in peacetime.

In war, too, training of subordinate leaders takes place in the instruction sections of the combat units. Then, however, a considerably larger number of independent instruction regiments are formed at home to train subordinate officers and specialists in all branches of the service.

3. Officer candidates and officers

In addition to short-term advanced training courses for officers at headquarters (group or military district high command and the army high command), the training of officer candidates and officers is conducted chiefly in schools in the interior of the Soviet Union both in wartime and peacetime. In wartime every front, that is, every group command, has access to an officer replacement regiment. The military schools for officer candidates and officers which have been identified since the end of World War II are listed in the annex to this part of the report according to military districts. The significance of the so-called correspondence courses of the academies is indicated by the fact that the number completing these courses is considerably higher than the number of participants in regular courses. The following data show the purpose and strength of the various schools:

a. Surovov Military Schools

Number identified since the end of the war--21.

Purpose--Premilitary training for the Soviet Army such as given in cadet schools. Preparation for subsequent enrollment in military schools.

Duration of training--seven years; students from 10 to 17 years of age.

Number of students; organization--A total of about 500 to 600, with each class consisting of about 80; particularly sons of veteran soldiers. Directors of schools: colonels and major generals. Every class is formed into a company which is led by a captain or a major.

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b. Military schools of the separate branches of the service

Number of military schools identified since the war:

Infantry	-	42
Artillery	-	29
Tank troop	-	13
Cavalry	-	2
Signals	-	6
Engineer	-	2
Transport	-	3
Medical	-	3
Political	-	6
Others	-	3
Total	-	109

Purpose--Training of officer candidates for officers (junior lieutenant).

Duration of training--two years with participation in fall maneuvers.

Number of participants--300-500 (per year).

Directors of the schools--Major generals and lieutenant generals.

Requirements for admission--Age - 18 to 23. Nine years' schooling for civilians. Eight years' schooling for soldiers and noncommissioned officers proposed by troop commander. Entrance examination.

c. Military schools and courses of separate branches of the service

Number identified since the war--15.

Purpose--Training of officers for unit leaders or for leaders of headquarters of like rank (company and battalion). There is a military school for every branch of the service and for every main headquarters.

Duration of training--two to four months, depending on the branch of service.

Number of participants--150-200.

Directors of school--Lieutenant general or colonel general.

d. Military academies of different branches of the service

Number of military academies identified since the war--18. The military academies are centered about the cities of Moscow and Leningrad.

Purpose--Training of officers for commanders of regiments of their branch of the service or of headquarters of like rank.

Duration of training--Most of academies, three years; political academy, four years; medical and veterinary academy, five years.

Requirements for admission--Officers up to 32 years of age, with three years of experience as commander of a unit (a company at least). Secondary school education and completion of course in military school. Knowledge of one foreign language. Entrance examination. Selection made by headquarters of general of appropriate branch of War Ministry. Civilians with higher school diplomas are admitted to the medical, veterinary, and law academies.

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e. Military Academy i/n Frunze

Purpose--The Military Academy i/n Frunze in Moscow is an infantry academy and also an academy for general staff officers in intermediate positions (chief of staff of a division, or chief of the operations section of a corps).

Duration of training--three years

Number of participants--200 (no post-war data)

Requirements for admission--Officers up to 33 years of age, with at least three years' experience as company and battalion leader or in an equally important position on the staff. The main cadre administration of the War Ministry makes the selection from proposals made by the military districts and groups.

f. The Military Academy i/n Voroshilov

Purpose--The highest military institution of the Soviet Army for the training of leaders of mixed units (divisions) and higher general staff officers. It is directly under the Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Army.

Duration of training--two years

Participants--100-150 per year (estimate)

Requirements for admission--Graduation from the Military Academy i/n Frunze or a military academy of one of the branches of the services. At least two years' experience as commander of a regiment or in an equally important position on the staff.

G. Training in the Reserves

The plan for training in the reserves is set forth in the compulsory service law and is treated in section II of this manual. The comprehensive program is, for the most part, carried out only fragmentarily. The conscription of the reservists results, in most cases, in mobilization practice and in training in summer camps as well as in the subsequent fall maneuvers. It is to be assumed that the conscription produces the units provided for by the mobilization plan, that is, active peacetime units for a great part of the younger members of reserve category I, and, in particular, territorial units and training camps for the bulk of the remaining reservists.

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Survey of Identified Military Schools of the Soviet Army

<u>Type</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Latest Confirmation After World War II (KZ=Krasnaya Zvezda)</u>
<u>Arkhangelsk Military District</u>		
Military school (course?) for junior lieutenants and lieutenants	Cherepovets	To March 1939, POW
Military school (course?) for lieutenants (?)	Vologda	Fall 1948, POW
Infantry school (M.G.)	Arkhangelsk	27 Jul 1945, KZ
<u>Baltic Military District</u>		
Infantry school	Kaunas	Spring 1948, POW
Infantry school	Vilnyus	Spring 1948, POW
Military political school	?	12 Dec 1946, KZ
<u>Far East Military District</u>		
First Infantry School	Khabarovsk	30 Oct 1945, KZ
Artillery school	Khabarovsk	6 Mar 1947, KZ
<u>Carpathian Military District</u>		
Infantry school	Lvov	16 Nov 1945, KZ
Infantry school	Podolskiy	30 Mar 1946, KZ
Infantry school	Vinnitsa	1 Feb 1946, KZ
Infantry school	Zhitomir	5 Mar 1946, KZ
Antiaircraft artillery school	Zhitomir	30 Jan 1951, KZ
<u>Kiev Military District</u>		
Infantry school	Kiev	1 May 1951, Kiev broadcast
Infantry school	Belaya Tserkov	14 Sep 1945, KZ
Antitank artillery school	Kharkov	20 Jun 1945, KZ
Artillery school	Dnepropetrovsk	11 Aug 1945, KZ
First Artillery School 1/n Kirov	Kiev	4 May 1951, <u>Pravda</u> <u>Ukrainy</u>
Second Artillery (self- propelled) School 1/n Frunze	Kiev	1 May 1951, <u>Pravda</u> <u>Ukrainy</u>
Artillery School	Stalino	Feb 1947, POW

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<u>Type</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Latest Confirmation After World War II (KA=Krasnaya Zvezda)</u>
Artillery School i/n Frunze	Sumy	12 Aug 1949, KZ
Artillery school	Voroshilovsk	May 1947, POW
First Tank School	Kharkov	25 Aug 1946, KZ
Tank school	Poltava	June 1949, captured document
Tank Technical School i/n Timoshenko	Kiev	9 Sep 1951, Kiev broadcast
Military Political School i/n Engels	Kharkov	24 May 1950, KZ
Military medical school	Kharkov	13 Sep 1946, KZ
Military medical school	Kiev	1 May 1951, <u>Pravda</u> <u>Ukrainy</u>
Signals School i/n Kalinin	Kiev	1 May 1951, Kiev broadcast
Suvorov School	Chuguyev	Beginning of 1949, POW
Suvorov School	Kiev	Sep 1949, <u>Voyennyy Vestnik</u>
Suvorov School	Kharkov	1945
<u>Maritime Military District</u>		
Infantry school	Vladivostok (?)	6 Sep 1949, KZ
<u>Leningrad Military District</u>		
Signals Academy i/n Budenny	Leningrad	16 Dec 1948, KZ
Military Medical Academy i/n Kirov	Leningrad	7 Oct 1950, KZ
Rear services military academy	Leningrad	24 Apr 1946, KZ
Military Transport Academy i/n Kaganovich	Leningrad	6 Jan 1951, KZ
(Self-propelled) Artillery School i/n Marshal Tolbukhin	Leningrad	20 Oct 1949, <u>Izvestiya</u>
Tank Higher School i/n Molotov	Leningrad	5 May 1948, KZ
Higher Military Pedagogical School i/n Kalinin	Leningrad ⁴⁴	17 Jun 1950, KZ
Infantry school	Leningrad	8 Feb 1951
Artillery school	Kingsepp	Jul 1949, POW
First Artillery School i/n Krasnyy Oktyabr	Leningrad	1 Mar 1949, KZ
Third Artillery School	Leningrad	17 Jun 1947
Second Basic Artillery School	Leningrad	28 Sep 1949, <u>Voyennyy Vestnik</u>
Artillery technical school	Leningrad	10 Oct 1950, KZ

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Type	Location	Latest Confirmation After World War II (KZ=Krasnaya Zvezda)
Signals School i/n Leningrad Soviet	Leningrad	17 May 1950, KZ
Military Engineering School i/n Zhdanov	Leningrad	8 Aug 1950, KZ
Military topography school	Leningrad	16 Dec 1948, KZ
Military Transport School i/n Frunze	Leningrad	Apr 1949, POW
Military political school	Leningrad	22 Jan 1949, Moscow broadcast
Military veterinary school	Leningrad	2 Oct 1946, KZ
Suvorov School	Leningrad	20 May 1950, KZ
<u>Moscow Military District</u>		
Higher Military Academy i/n Voroshilov	Moscow	2 May 1949, Moscow broadcast
Military Academy i/n Frunze	Moscow	7 Nov 1951, Moscow broadcast
Artillery Academy i/n Dzerzhinskiy	Moscow	7 Nov 1951, KZ
Military Engineering Academy i/n Kuybyshev	Moscow	8 Jun 1951, KZ
Military Political Academy i/n Lenin	Moscow	13 Mar 1951, KZ
Military veterinary academy	Moscow	10 Nov 1946, KZ
Academy for Gas Defense i/n Voroshilov	Moscow	Feb 1951, <u>Priroda</u>
Military Juridical Academy	Moscow	10 Nov 1946, KZ
Tank and Mechanized Troops Academy i/n Stalin	Moscow	7 Nov 1951, Moscow broadcast
Academy for Administrative and Supply Services i/n Molotov	Kalinin	Up to 1948, POW
Higher infantry school (infantry tacti- cal courses - <u>Vystrel</u>)	Moscow	19 Dec 1946, KZ
Higher artillery school	Moscow	17 Apr 1946, KZ
Higher Cavalry School i/n Budennyi	Moscow	25 Nov 1950, KZ
Higher military political school	Moscow	23 Mar 1950, KZ
Higher antiaircraft school	Moscow	23 Nov 1945, KZ
Higher military transport school	Moscow	1 Jun 1946, KZ
Military institute for foreign languages	Moscow	13 Sep 1947, KZ
Higher signals school	Moscow	4 May 1946, KZ
Higher military engineering school	Moscow	24 Feb 1946, KZ
Military pedagogical institute	Khlebnikovo	13 Jan 1951, KZ
Infantry school	Yaroslavl	21 Aug 1946, KZ

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<u>Type</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Latest Confirmation After World War II (KZ=Krasnaya Zvezda)</u>
Infantry School i/n Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR	Moscow	10 Jun 1951, KZ
Infantry School i/n Voroshilov	Ryazan	14 Nov 1948, KZ
Infantry School i/n Marshal Shaposhnikov	Tambov	29 May 1951, KZ
Infantry school	Vladimir	22 Nov 1945, KZ
Antiaircraft Artillery School i/n Molotov	Gorkiy	7 Jul 1946, KZ
Automatic Gun School i/n Krasin	Moscow	16 Nov 1945, KZ
Artillery school	Ryazan	25 Nov 1945, KZ
Artillery school	Smolensk	3 Jun 1945, KZ
Artillery technical school	Tambov	16 Sep 1945, KZ
Basic artillery preparatory	Moscow	29 Sep 1949, <u>Voyennyy Vestnik</u>
Second Tank School	Gorkiy	7 Jun 1946, KZ
Cavalry school	Voronezh	20 Nov 1948, KZ
Tactics and technique school	Tula	29 Mar 1946, KZ
Military Engineering school	Moscow	2 Dec 1945, KZ
First Signals school	Moscow	10 Nov 1947, KZ
Signals school	Murom	20 Oct 1946, KZ
Military political school	Smolensk	24 Oct 1945, KZ
Military Political School i/n Frunze	Gorkiy	15 Jun 1946, KZ
Military political school	Ivanovo	29 Dec 1945, KZ
Military motor vehicle school	Ryazan	28 Nov 1948, KZ
Suvorov School	Gorkiy	11 Jun 1950, KZ
Suvorov School	Kalinin	1 May 1951, Moscow broadcast
Suvorov School	Orel	1945
Suvorov School	Kursk	17 Jul 1948, KZ
Suvorov School	Tula	7 Nov 1951, Moscow broadcast
Suvorov School	Tambov	Sep 1949, <u>Voyennyy Vestnik</u>
Suvorov School	Voronezh	Sep 1949, <u>Voyennyy Vestnik</u>

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Type	Location	Latest Confirmation After World War II (KZ=Krasnaya Zvezda)
<u>North Caucasus Military District</u>		
Cavalry school	Novocherkassk	30 Jun 1946, KZ
First Infantry School	Ordzhonikidze	27 Dec 1945, KZ
Tank school	Kamyshin	End of 1946, POW
Mortar artillery school	Krasnodar	18 Nov 1945, KZ
Artillery school	Rostov	11 Feb 1950, KZ
Artillery school	Stalingrad	27 Dec 1945, KZ
Antiaircraft artillery school	Taganrog	7 Apr 1946, KZ
Military motor vehicle school	?	29 Nov 1945, KZ
Suvorov School	Novocherkassk	Sep 1949, <u>Voyennyy Vestnik</u>
Suvorov School	Stavropol	Sep 1949, <u>Voyennyy Vestnik</u>
Suvorov School	Dzardzhikau	Apr 1949, POW
Suvorov School	Krasnodar	1945
<u>Odessa Military District</u>		
Infantry School i/n Voroshilov	Odessa	24 Feb 1949, KZ
Artillery School i/n Frunze	Odessa	25 Nov 1950, <u>Stalinskiy Sokol</u>
Basic artillery school	Odessa	31 Jul 1948, KZ
<u>East Siberian Military District</u>		
Signals school	Irkutsk	12 Apr 1946, KZ
<u>South Ural Military District</u>		
Infantry school	Chkalov	31 Oct 1945, KZ
Infantry school	Ufa	31 Oct 1945, KZ
Antiaircraft Artillery School i/n Ordzhonikidze	Chkalov	22 Dec 1950, KZ
Tank school	Chkalov	Up to 1948, POW
Suvorov School i/n Stalingrad	Chkalov	Sep 1949, KZ
<u>Tauric Military District</u>		
Infantry school	Simferopol	15 Jun 1946, KZ
Antiaircraft artillery school	Simferopol	13 Sep 1946, KZ
<u>Transbaykal Military District</u>		

No military schools have been identified in this area.

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Latest Confirmation
After World War II
(KZ=Krasnaya Zvezda)

Type	Location	Latest Confirmation After World War II (KZ=Krasnaya Zvezda)
<u>Transcaucasus Military District</u>		
Infantry school	Baku	5 Mar 1946, KZ
Infantry school	Tbilisi	3 Sep 1948, KZ
Suvorov School	Kutaisi	1945
Antiaircraft artillery school	Baku	23 Sep 1945, KZ
Mountain artillery school	Tbilisi	6 Sep 1950, KZ
Tank school	Kirovakan	Summer 1949, POW
Tank school	Tbilisi	Jun 1948, POW
Suvorov School	Kutaisi	1945
<u>Turkestan Military District</u>		
Infantry school	Ashkhabad	23 Oct 1945, KZ
Infantry school	Frunze	20 Oct 1945, KZ
Infantry school	Tashkent	14 Mar 1951, KZ
First Infantry School	?	20 Oct 1945, KZ
Artillery school	?	5 Mar 1946, KZ
Tank School i/n Stalin	Tashkent	16 Apr 1948, KZ
Suvorov School	Tashkent	1945
<u>Ural Military District</u>		
Infantry school	Kamyshlov	21 Aug 1946, KZ
Infantry school	Molotov	20 Mar 1947, Yugoslav press
Tank technical school	Chelyabinsk	Oct 1948, POW
Suvorov School	Sverdlovsk	Mar 1948, POW
<u>White Sea Military District</u>		
Infantry school	Petrozavodsk	21 Aug 1946, KZ
<u>Belorussian Military District</u>		
Infantry school	Bobruysk	End of 1946, POW
Basic artillery school	Minsk	9 Jul 1948, KZ
<u>West Siberian Military District</u>		
Infantry school	Tyumen	25 Dec 1945, KZ
Infantry school	Kemerovo	4 Aug 1945, KZ
Infantry school	Leninsk-Kuznetskiy	26 Sep 1945, KZ

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Type	Location	Latest Confirmation After World War II (KZ=Krasnaya Zvezda)
Infantry school	Novosibirsk	16 Sep 1950, KZ
First Infantry School i/n Frunze	Omsk	13 Feb 1947, KZ
Second Infantry School	Omsk	7 Jan 1946, KZ
Artillery school	Marinsk	26 Dec 1945, KZ
Artillery school	Tomsk	26 Sep 1947, KZ
Military Medical School i/n N. A. Shchors	Omsk	2 Apr 1946, KZ
Quartermaster school	?	11 Sep 1945, KZ
<u>Volga Military District</u>		
Higher tank school	Kazan	26 Jun 1946, KZ
Infantry school	Kuybyshev	Aug 1947, POW
Infantry school	Penza	11 Dec 1945, KZ
Infantry school	Saratov	8 Sep 1950, KZ
Infantry school	Syzran	8 Sep 1950, KZ
Artillery school	Kuybyshev	Aug 1947, POW
Tank school	Kazan	25 Jan 1946, KZ
Tank School i/n Lieutenant General Volokh	Saratov	6 Oct 1950, KZ
Tank Technical School i/n General Lysyukov	Saratov	6 Oct 1950, KZ
First Tank School i/n Lenin	Ulyanovsk	5 Jan 1949, KZ
Second Tank School i/n Frunze	Ulyanovsk	14 Aug 1949, KZ
Signals School i/n Ordzhonikidze	Ulyanovsk	11 Dec 1945, KZ
Suvorov School	Kazan	Sep 1949, <u>Voyennyy Vestnik</u>
Suvorov School	Kuybyshev	17 Jun 1950, KZ
Suvorov School	Syzran	26 Jul 1946, KZ

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PART X. THE MOST IMPORTANT MILITARY LEADERS OF THE SOVIET ARMY

(Lieutenant generals and up as well as army commanders in Germany)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
Abakumov, V. S.	Col Gen	Minister of State Security USSR	Apr 1951
Alekseyev, V. M.	Col Gen	At end of war Commander of Fifth Guards Tank Corps. Present position unknown.	Nov 1946
Antipenko, N. A.	Col Gen	Chief of the Main Administration of Construction, War Ministry	Apr 1947
Antonov, A. I.	Army Gen	Commander of the Transcaucasus Military District	May 1951
Apollonov, A. N.	Col Gen	Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR	Apr 1947
Artemev, P. A.	Col Gen	Commander of Moscow Military District	Nov 1951
Bagramyan, I. Kh.	Army Gen	Commander of Baltic Military District	Nov 1951
Barsukov, M. M.	Col Gen	At end of war Army Commander of Third Belorussian front. Present position unknown.	Mar 1948
Batov, P. I.	Col Gen	Last mentioned as Commander of the 65th Army in October 1947. Present position unknown. Probably in War Ministry.	Aug 1950
Beloborodov, A. P.	Col Gen	Last mentioned as Commander of the Fifth Guards Army in 1947. Now possibly commander of an army in the Maritime Military District. ⁴⁵	Mar 1950
Belokoskov, V. Ye.	Col Gen	Deputy Chief of the Main Quartermaster Administration, War Ministry	Mar 1950
Belov, P. A.	Col Gen	Commander of South Ural Military District	Nov 1950
Biryukov, N. I.	Col Gen	Deputy Commander of Tank and Mechanized Troops, War Ministry	Aug 1950
Biryuzov, S. S.	Col Gen	Commander of Maritime Military District	Feb 1951
Bogdanov, S. I.	Marshal of Tank Troops	Commander of Tank and Mechanized Troops in War Ministry	Aug 1950
Bogolyubov, A. N.	Col Gen	Instructor at Military Academy 1/n Frunze	Aug 1950
Boldin, I. V.	Col Gen	Commander of Eighth Guards Army	Sep 1950
Budennyi, S. M.	Marshal Soviet Union	Commander of Cavalry in War Ministry and Deputy Minister of Agriculture	Jun 1951
Bulganin, N. A.	Marshal Soviet Union	Deputy Chairman of Council of Ministers USSR and member of Politburo ⁴⁶	Mar 1951
Bulychev, I. T.	Col Gen	Chief of Signals Communications Administration in the General Staff of the Soviet Army ⁴⁷	May 1948

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
Cherevichenko, Ya. T.	Col. Gen.	Last mentioned as Commander of 79th Rifle Corps in Stendal. Present position unknown.	Apr 1948
Chernyshov, V.V.	Col. Gen MVD	Position unknown ⁸¹	Aug 1950
Chechulin, P.P.	Col Gen in Engineering Artillery Service	Position unknown	Feb 1947
Chibisov, N. Ye.	Col Gen	Last mentioned as Director of Military Academy i/n Frunze in October 1947. Present position unknown. ⁸²	Apr 1948
Chistyakov, M.N.	Marshal of Artillery	Deputy Commander of Main Directorate of Commander of Artillery, War Ministry	Nov 1950
Chistyakov, I.M.	Col Gen	Commander of 25th Army ⁸³	Dec 1946
Chuykov, V.I.	Army Gen	Commander of Soviet occupation troops in Germany (GOFG)	Nov 1951
Chuvakov, N. Ye.	Lieut Gen	Possibly Commander of Third Shock Army in Germany	Mar 1949
Degtyarev, G. Ye.	Col Gen	Commander of Artillery of Maritime Military District	Apr 1946
Drachev, P.I.	Col Gen	Chief of Main Intendance Directorate, War Ministry	Oct 1948
Drozдов, N.F.	Col Gen of Artillery	Member of Academy of Artillery Sciences	Aug 1947
Fedyuninskiy, I.I.	Col Gen	Last mentioned Apr 1947 as Commander of Arkhangelsk Military District. Present position unknown. ⁴⁸	Apr 1947
Frolov, V.A.	Col Gen	Commander of Arkhangelsk Military District	Jan 1951
Fomin, N.S.	Col Gen of Artillery	Probably Commander of Artillery in Moscow Military District	Feb 1951
Galitskiy, I.P.	Col Gen of Engineers	Probably holds one of higher positions, War Ministry. ⁴⁹	Mar 1951
Galitskiy, K.N.	Col Gen	Commander of Carpathian Military District	Jan 1951
Goglidze, S.A.	Col Gen	Chief of the MGB Administration of Khabarovskiy Kray	Mar 1950
Golikov, F.I.	Col Gen	Director of Main Directorate of Personnel, War Ministry	Feb 1941
Golubev, K.D.	Col Gen	Possibly Commander of Third Guards Mechanized Army in Germany	Dec 1950
Gorbatov, A.V.	Col Gen	Last Position--Commander of Fifth Guards Mechanized Army (Baltic Military District). Now possibly Chief of Main Directorate for Airborne Troops, War Ministry.	Jun 1951
Gordov, V.N.	Col Gen	Last mentioned Dec 1949 as Commander of Volga Military District. Present position unknown.	May 1947

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
Gorodovikov, O.I.	Col Gen of Cavalry	Deputy Commander of Cavalry, War Ministry.	Sep 1951
Govorov, L.A.	Marshal of Soviet Union	Inspector General of War Ministry, Deputy War Minister.	Sep 1951
Govorunenko, P.D.	Lieut Gen of Tank Troops	Commander of First Guards Mechanized Army in Germany	May 1951
Grabin, V.G.	Col Gen of Technical Services	Chief of Central Artillery Designing Office	Oct 1951
Grechko, A.A.	Col Gen	Commander of Kiev Military District	Apr 1951
Gromadin, M.S.	Col Gen	Chief of Main Directorate for Air Defense (PVC)	Sep 1947
Gusev, D.N.	Col Gen	Last mentioned May 1949 as Commander of Leningrad Military District. Present position unknown.	May 1949
Gusev, N.I.	Col Gen	Military Attache in Prague	Aug 1951
Ivanov, V.D.	Col Gen	Last mentioned Sep 1945 in battle with Japan, presumably as commander of an army.	Sep 1945
Ivanov, S.P.	Col Gen	Chief of Staff of Occupation Forces in Germany	Nov 1950
Kazakov, V.I.	Col Gen	Was Artillery Commander in staff of occupation troops in Germany. Present position unknown.	May 1950
Kazakov, M.I.	Col Gen	Deputy Commander of Transcaucasus Military District	Sep 1948
Katukov, M. Ye.	Col Gen	Last mentioned Sep 1949 as Chief of Tank and Mechanized Troops in the staff of the occupation troops in Germany. Present position unknown.	Sep 1949
Khlebnikov, N.M.	Col Gen	Artillery Commander of Baltic Military District	Oct 1949
Khoklov, V.I.	Col Gen	Head of the Artillery Academy i/n Dzerzhinskiy	Nov 1949
Khozin, M.S.	Col Gen	Head of Military Pedagogical Institute of the Soviet Army	Aug 1951
Khrulev, A.V.	Army Gen	Deputy Minister of War and Chief of Rear Services	Sep 1951
Kobulov, B.Z.	Col Gen	Deputy Chairman of the SKK (Soviet Control Commission) in Germany. ⁵⁰	Feb 1951
Kolpakchi, V. Ya.	Col Gen	At end of war Commander of 69th Army. Present position unknown.	Apr 1947
Konev, V. Ya.	Marshal of Soviet Union	Deputy Minister of War and Commander in Chief of Ground Forces.	Jul 1951
Korobkov, B.M.	Col Gen of Tank Troops	1945-1948 probably on staff of tank and mechanized troops in Germany. Present position unknown. Probably in War Ministry.	Sep 1951
Koroteyev, K.A.	Col Gen	Commander of Transbaykal Military District	Nov 1950
Kotlyar, L.Z.	Col Gen of Engineers	Commandant of Military Engineering Academy i/n Kuybyshev in Moscow.	Mar 1951
Kovalev, M.P.	Col Gen	Mentioned Apr 1946 as Deputy Commander of Transbaykal Military District. Present position unknown. ⁵¹	Oct 1950

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
Krasnopevtsev, S. A.	Col Gen of Tank Troops	At end of war presumably commander of artillery on Third Baltic Front. Present position unknown.	1949
Kravchenko, A. G.	Col Gen of Tank Troops	Last mentioned Apr 1947 as Commander of Sixth Guards Tank Army. Present position unknown ⁵² .	Aug 1949
Kreyzer, Ya. G.	Col Gen	Commander of troops in Yerevan in Nov 1947. Present position unknown ⁵³	Mar 1949
Kruglov, S. N.	Col Gen	Minister of Internal Affairs USSR	Aug 1951
Krylov, N. I.	Col Gen	At end of war mentioned as Commander of Fifth Army in battle with Japan. Delegate to Supreme Soviet. Present military position unknown ⁵⁴ .	May 1951
Kurasov, V. V.	Army Gen	Presumably Chief of Main Reconnaissance Directorate in General Staff of Soviet Army ⁵⁵	Feb 1951
Kurochkin, P. A.	Col Gen	Last mentioned Jul 1947 as First Deputy of Marshal Sokolovskiy in Germany. Present position unknown.	Jul 1947
Kuznetsov, V. I.	Col Gen	Chairman of organization office of DOSAAF ⁵⁶	Nov 1951
Kuznetsov, F. F.	Col Gen	Chief of Main Political Directorate, War Ministry	Jun 1951
Kuznetsov, F. I.	Col Gen	Last confirmed as Commander of Ural Military District Nov 1947. Present position unknown ⁵⁷ .	Nov 1947
Lelyushenko, D. D.	Col Gen	22 Feb 1951 elected to Supreme Soviet of RSFSR in Transbaykal Military District. Has perhaps relieved Col Gen Koroteyev as Commander of this district.	Feb 1951
Leonov, A. I.	Col Gen of Signal Troops	Last reported in Jan 1946 as Chief of Signal Troops in Transbaykal Military District. Present position unknown.	Mar. 1948
Lyudnikov, I.	Col Gen	Presumably on staff of occupation troops in Germany ⁵⁸	Feb 1951
Luchinskiy, A. A.	Col Gen	Commander of Leningrad Military District	Feb 1951
Malandin, G. K.	Army Gen	Deputy Commander in Chief of Ground Forces, War Ministry	Sep 1951
Malinin, M. S.	Col Gen	Presumably Chief of Main Operations Directorate in the General Staff of the Soviet Army	Aug 1950
Malinovskiy, R. Ya.	Marshal of Soviet Union	Until 1950 Commander of the three military districts in the Far East. In Nov 1951 appeared in Moscow ⁵⁹ .	Nov 1951

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
Malyshev, V. A.	Col Gen of Tank Engineering Service	Deputy Chairman of Council of Ministers USSR and Minister of the Shipbuilding Industry	Jul 1950
Managarov, I. M.	Col Gen	Last mentioned Nov 1947 as troop commander at a parade in Baku ⁶⁰	Nov 1947
Maslennikov, I. I.	Army Gen	2 Jan 1947 last mentioned in Transcaucasus Military District. Present position unknown ⁶¹ .	Aug 1950
Mekhlis, L. Z.	Col Gen	March 1950 relieved of position of Minister of State Control USSR. Member of CC of the CPSU (B).	Sep 1951
Meretskov, K. A.	Marshal of Soviet Union	Commander of White Sea Military District	May 1951
Merkulov, V. N.	Army Gen	Minister of State Control of the USSR	Jun 1951
Moskalenko, K. S.	Col Gen	At end of war Commander of 38th Army. Possibly still in this position in Carpathian Military District ⁶² .	Mar 1950
Nagornyy, N. N.	Col Gen of Artillery	Present position unknown. Possibly in War Ministry ⁶³ .	Apr 1951
Nedelin, M. I.	Col Gen of Artillery	Presumably in Main Artillery Directorate, War Ministry ⁶⁴ .	Apr 1951
Nichkov, P. N.	Col Gen of Artillery	At end of war Commander of Artillery of Second Baltic front. Present position unknown ⁶⁵ .	Apr 1947
Novikov, N. A.	Col Gen of Tank Troops	Jan 1947 last confirmed as Commander of Tank and Mechanized Troops in Northern Group of Forces. Present position unknown.	Jan 1947
Obukhov, V. T.	Lieut Gen	Commander of Fourth Guards Mechanized Army in Germany	Dec 1949
Odintsov, G. F.	Col Gen of Artillery	Commander of Artillery in Leningrad Military District	Sep 1948
Orbeli, L. A.	Col Gen of Medical Service	Dismissed for incompetence as Head of Military Medical Academy. Present position unknown.	Aug 1950
Peresyarkin, I. T.	Marshal of Signal Troops	Chief of Main Directorate of Signal Troops, War Ministry	Sep 1951
Pestov, V. I.	Col Gen of Artillery	Position unknown	Apr 1947
Petrov, I. Ye.	Army Gen	Commander of Turkestan Military District	May 1951
Pliyev, I. A.	Col Gen of Cavalry	Commander of Cavalry Tank Army in battle against Japan. Delegate to Supreme Soviet of Azerbaydzhan SSR.	Mar 1951

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
Pokrovskiy, A.P.	Col Gen	At end of war Chief of Staff of Third Belorussian Front. Present position unknown	Feb 1951
Poluboyarov, P.P.	Col Gen of Tank Troops	At end of war relieved of position as Commander of Fourth Guards Tank Division. Present position unknown. Probably active in Moscow.	Sep 1951
Popov, M.M.	Col Gen	Commander of Tauric Military District	Jun 1951
Popov, V.S.	Col Gen	Last mentioned in 1946 as Commander of 70th Army in Poland. Present position unknown. ⁶⁶	Jan 1951
Proshlyakov, A.I.	Col Gen of Engineers	At end of war Chief of Engineer Troops in Germany. Present position unknown. ⁶⁷	Nov 1951
Pukhov, N.P.	Col Gen	Commander of Odessa Military District	Apr 1951
Purkayev, M.A.	Army Gen	Commander of Far East Military District. ⁶⁸	Oct 1951
Radziyevskiy, A.I.	Lieut Gen of Tank Troops	Commander of Second Guards Mechanized Army in Germany	Oct 1950
Rodin, A.G.	Col Gen of Tank Troops	At end of war tank leader of Third Belorussian Front	Sep 1950
Romanovskiy, V.Z.	Col Gen	Commander of North Caucasus Military District	Feb 1951
Rotmistrov, P.A.	Marshal of Tank Troops	Possibly Chief of Main Administration of Tank Troops, War Ministry. ⁶⁹	Sep 1951
Sakharkin, I.G. (possibly Z)	Col Gen	Last mentioned in Mar 1944 as Commander of 49th Army	Mar 1944
Samsonov, F.A.	Col Gen of Artillery	Chief of Staff of the Administration of Commander of Artillery, War Ministry. ⁷⁶	Nov 1949
Sandalov, L.M.	Col Gen	At end of war Chief of Staff of Fourth Ukrainian Front. Now probably Chief of Main Administration for Combat Training in High Command of Ground Forces. ⁷⁷	Mar 1951
Serov, I.A.	Col Gen MVD	First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs USSR	Aug 1950
Shafranov, P.G.	Col Gen	Commander of 28th Army	Jul 1948
Sharokhin, M.N.	Col Gen	Probably holds one of higher positions in General Staff of Soviet Army	Sep 1951
Shikin, I.V.	Col Gen	Until May 1950 Director of Political Academy i/n Lenin. Present position unknown	Aug 1949 (sic)
Shtemenko, S.M.	Army Gen	Deputy War Minister and Chief of General Staff of Soviet Army. Delegate to Supreme Soviet of RSFSR.	Sep 1951
Shtykov, T.F.	Col Gen	USSR Ambassador to North Korean People's Republic ⁷⁰	Mar 1949

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
Shumilov, M.S.	Col Gen	Possibly Army Commander in Voronezh area	Mar 1950
Smirnov, Ye. I.	Col Gen of Medical Service	Minister of Health USSR	Sep 1951
Smorodinov, I.V.	Col Gen	At end of war Chief of Main Directorate for Formation and Equipment of Units, War Ministry.	Oct 1948
Sokolovskiy, V.D.	Marshal of Soviet Union	First Deputy Minister of War and Delegate to Supreme Soviet USSR from Stalingrad. ⁷⁸	Oct 1951
Sokol'skiy, A.K.	Col Gen of Artillery	At end of war Commander of Artillery on Second Belorussian Front. Present position unknown.	Apr 1947
Solomatin, M.D.	Col Gen of Tank Troops	Chief of Staff of Main Directorate of Tank and Mechanized Troops	Aug 1948
Susaykov, I.Z.	Col Gen of Tank Troops	Mentioned in 1948 as Commander of Soviet Troops in Rumania. Present position unknown.	Sep 1951
Timoshenko, S.K.	Marshal of Soviet Union	Commander of Belorussian Military District	Sep 1951
Tyulenev, I.V.	Army Gen	Deputy Chief of Main Directorate of Cavalry Troops, War Ministry	Sep 1951
Trofimenko, S.G.	Col Gen	Until spring 1949 Commander of Belorussian Military District. Present military position unknown. Delegate to Supreme Soviet USSR from Krasnodarskiy Kray. ⁷⁹	Mar 1950
Trubnikov, K.P.	Col Gen	Last mentioned in 1947 as authorized representative of the Soviet Army in Warsaw. Present position unknown. ⁸⁰	Apr 1947
Tsirlin, A.D.	Col Gen of Engineers	At end of war, leader of engineers on Second Ukrainian Front. Present position unknown.	Oct 1950
Ustinov, D.F.	Col Gen of Engineering Artillery Service	Minister of the Armaments Industry USSR	Jun 1951
Vasilevskiy, A.M.	Marshal of Soviet Union	Minister of War USSR and Deputy Chairman of Council of Ministers	Nov 1951
Vinogradov, V.I.	Col Gen of Rear Services	Deputy Commander of Rear Services, War Ministry.	Sep 1951
Volkotrubenko, I.I.	Col Gen	Last reported as Deputy Chief of Main Artillery Administration, War Ministry, in 1946. Present position unknown. Probably in War Ministry.	Apr 1951
Vorobyev, M.P.	Marshal of Engineers	Chief of Main Directorate of the Commander of Engineer Troops, War Ministry	Jun 1951
Voronov, N.N.	Chief Marshal of Artillery	Commander of Main Directorate of the Commander of Artillery Troops, War Ministry	Feb 1951

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
Voroshilov, K. Ye.	Marshal of Soviet Union	Deputy Chairman of Council of Ministers USSR and member of Politburo of the CC of the CPSU(B). ⁸⁴	Nov 1951
Vostrukhov, V.I.	Col Gen	Commandant of Molotov Academy for Rear Services and Supply	Aug 1949
Yakovlev, N.D.	Marshal of Artillery	Deputy Minister of War and Chief of Main Artillery Administration, War Ministry	Apr 1951
Yeremenko, A.I.	Army Gen	Commander of West Siberian Military District	Mar 1951
Zakharov, M.V.	Army Gen	Director of Higher Military Academy i/n Voroshilov	Sep 1951
Zakharov, G.F.	Army Gen	Until Mar 1948 Commander of East Siberian Military District. Present position unknown.	Aug 1950
Zakhvatayev, N.D.	Col Gen	Deputy Commander of Maritime Military District	Dec 1950
Zhadov, A.S.	Col Gen	Deputy Commander of Ground Forces	Jun 1951
Zhelto, A.S.	Col Gen	Presumably Chief of Administration of Military Institutes in the High Command of the Ground Forces.	Sep 1951
Zhmachenko, F.F.	Col Gen	Last mentioned in 1946 as member of military council in the Carpathian Military District. Present position unknown	Dec 1950
Zhukov, G.K.	Marshal of Soviet Union	Until 1947 Commander in Chief of Ground Forces and Deputy Minister of Armed Forces Subsequent military position unknown. Delegate to Supreme Soviet USSR from Sverdlovsk.	Oct 1951

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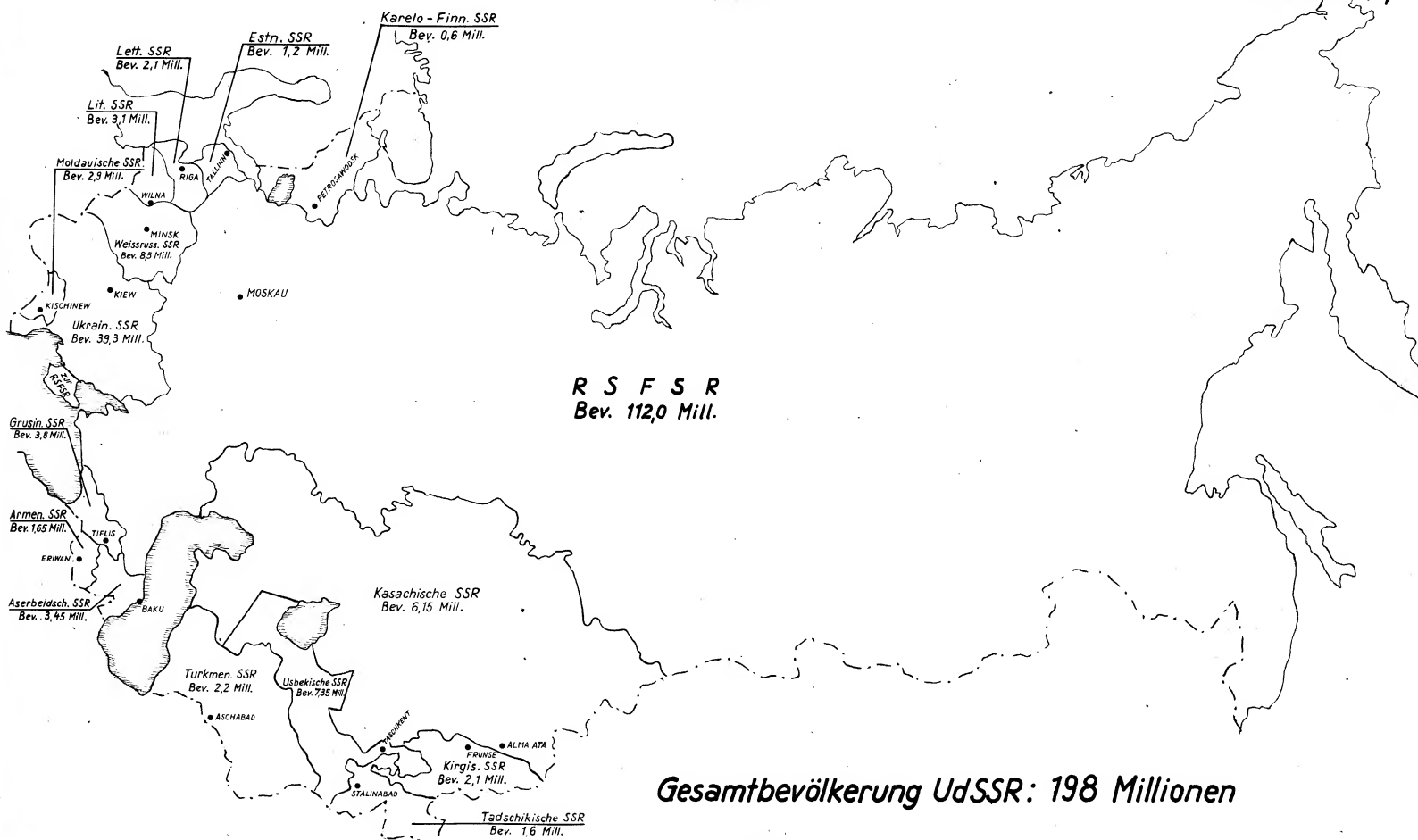
- ✓1. Map of the USSR, indicating the relative size and population of the 16 union republics.
- ✓2. Chart illustrating the organization of the Soviet government, together with its leading personalities.
- ✓3. Chart illustrating the organization of the Soviet Communist Party, together with some of its leading personalities.
4. Chart illustrating the organization of the upper echelons of the Soviet Armed Forces.
5. Map of the USSR, giving the boundaries, population, and number of militarily fit persons in the various military districts.
6. Chart giving a survey of the total number of personnel and weapons as well as approximate figures for fuel and transportation requirements for the most important combat units of the Soviet Army.
7. Organizational chart of a motorized infantry army.
8. Organizational chart of a mechanized army.
9. Organizational chart of a tank division.
10. Organizational chart of a mechanized division.
11. Organizational chart, motorized infantry division.
12. Organizational chart of an artillery corps.
13. Photographs of infantry weapons.
14. Photographs of antitank weapons.
15. Photographs of artillery weapons.
16. Photographs of antiaircraft artillery guns.
17. Photographs of rocket launchers.
18. Photographs of mortars.
19. Photographs of tanks.
20. Photographs of assault guns.
21. Photographs of armored cars and half-tracks.
22. Photographs of motor vehicles.
23. Photographs of tractors and other half-tracks.
24. Photographs of river crossing equipment.
25. Sketch illustrating Soviet markings on ammunition and ammunition cases.
26. Colored illustrations of Soviet Army epaulets.
27. Drawings of Soviet Army insignia.

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Bevölkerung der Bundesrepubliken der UdSSR.



Gesamtbevölkerung UdSSR: 198 Millionen

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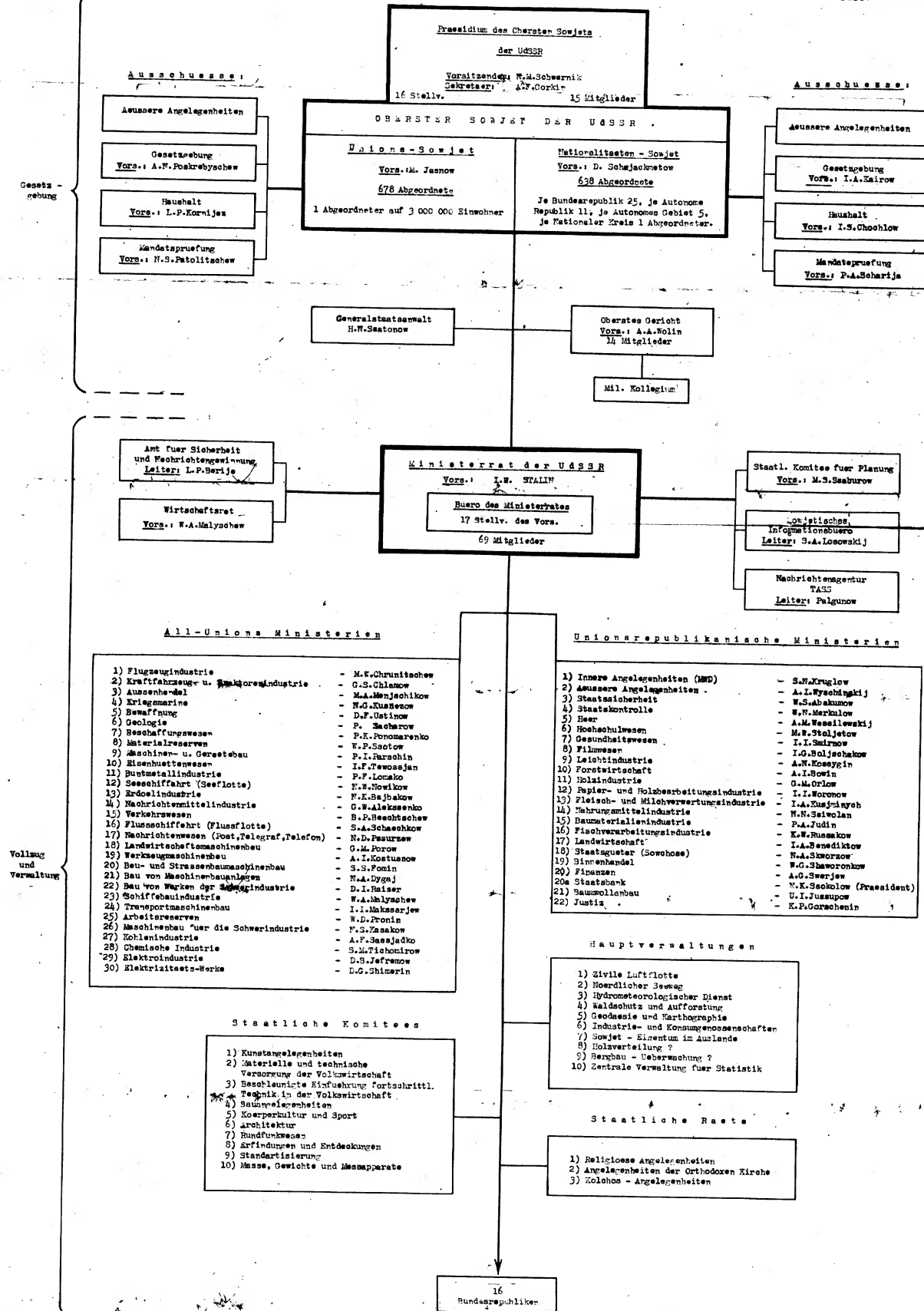
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STAATSAFAPARAT D.R. SOJJET-UNION

Attachment 2

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Attachment 2

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Legend

This chart is an organizational breakdown of the Soviet government. As the chart indicates, the Supreme Soviet is the legislative body of the USSR. It is divided into two chambers, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is elected at a joint session of the two legislative chambers.

The Council of Ministers is the highest executive and administrative organ of the state. As the chart indicates, I. V. Stalin is chairman of this all-important body.

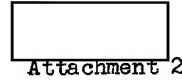
The ministries are of two types, known as All-Union Ministries and Union Republic Ministries. Below is a listing in English of the various ministries, together with their ministers, whose names are given in the English transliteration. This listing corresponds to that shown on the chart except for several corrections made necessary by recent changes in personnel.

All-Union Ministries

Aviation Industry	M. V. Khrunichev
Automobile and Tractor Industry	G. S. Khlamov
Foreign Trade	M. A. Menshikov
Navy Ministry	N. G. Kuznetsov
Armaments	D. F. Ustinov
Geology	P. A. Zakharov
Agricultural Procurement	P. K. Ponomarenko
Material Reserves	V. P. Sostov
Machine and Instrument Building	P. I. Parshin
Ferrous Metallurgy	I. T. Tevosyan
Nonferrous Metallurgy	P. F. Lomako
Merchant Fleet	N. V. Novikov
Petroleum Industry	N. K. Baybakov
Communications Equipment Industry	G. V. Aleksenko
Railways	B. P. Beshchev
River Fleet	Z. A. Shashkov
Communications	N. D. Psurtsev
Agricultural Machine Building	S. A. Stepanov
Machine-Tool Building	A. I. Kostousov
Construction- and Road-Machine Building	S. Y. Fomin
Construction of Machine Building Enterprises	N. A. Dygai
Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises	D. Y. Raizer
Shipbuilding Industry	V. A. Malyshev
Transport-Machine Building	Yu. E. Maksarev
Labor Reserves	V. P. Pronin
Heavy Machine Building	N. S. Kazakov
Coal Industry	A. F. Zasyadko
Chemical Industry	S. M. Tikhomirov
Electrical Industry	D. V. Yefremov
Electrical Power Stations	D. G. Zhimerin

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Union Republic Ministries

Internal Affairs
Foreign Affairs
State Security
State Control
War Ministry
Higher Education
Health
Cinematography
Light Industry
Forestry
Timber Industry
Paper and Wood-Processing Industry
Meat and Dairy Industry
Food Industry
Construction Materials Industry
Fish Industry
Agriculture
State Farms
Trade
Finance
Cotton Growing
Justice

S. N. Kruglov
A. Ya. Vyshinskiy
V. S. Abakumov
V. N. Merkulov
A. M. Vasilevskiy
V. S. Stoletov
E. I. Smirnov
I. G. Bolshakov
A. N. Kosygin
A. I. Bovin
G. M. Orlov
I. Ye. Voronov
I. A. Kuzminykh
D. V. Pavlov
P. A. Yudin
K. V. Rusakov
I. A. Benediktov
N. A. Skvortsov
V. G. Zhavoronkov
A. G. Zverev
U. Yu. Yusupov
K. P. Gorshenin

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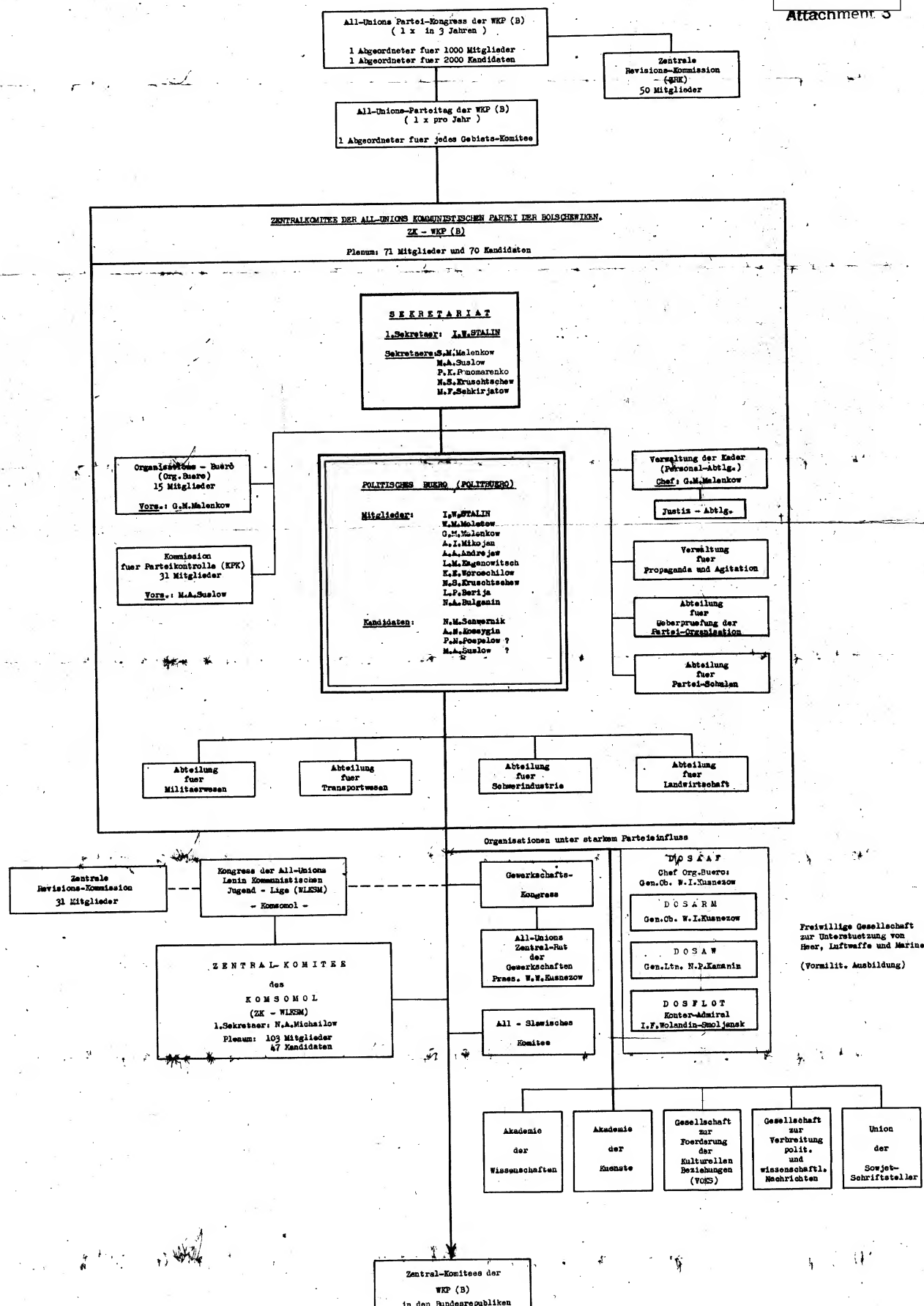
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Tafel 3

GLIEDERUNG DER ALL-UNIONS KOMMUNISTISCHEN PARTEI DER BOLSCHEWIKEN.

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Attachment 3



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Attachment 3

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Legend

This is an organizational chart of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union as it was prior to the 19th Party Congress held in October 1952. Basically, the party is still organized along the lines shown on this chart and but few really important personality and organizational were instituted by the 19th Party Congress. The chart indicates that there were 71 members and 70 candidates in the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union. After the reorganization of the Communist Party, the Central Committee was increased to 125 members and 110 alternates. The Politburo was eliminated but replaced by the Presidium of the Central Committee and its membership increased to 25 members and 11 alternates; and the Secretariat was enlarged to 10 members. The most important personality change was the failure of A. A. Andreyev, a former Politburo member, to win a place in the Presidium, as did all the other Politburo members.

Below are the names of the members of the Secretariat and the newly formed Presidium.

The Secretariat

I. V. Stalin	A. B. Aristov
G. M. Malenkov	L. I. Brezhnev
M. A. Suslov	N. G. Ignatov
P. K. Ponomarenko	N. A. Mikhailov
N. S. Khrushchev	N. M. Pegov

The Presidium of the Central CommitteeMembers

I. V. Stalin	V. M. Andrianov
V. M. Molotov	A. B. Aristov
G. M. Malenkov	D. I. Chesnavakov
A. I. Mikoyan	S. D. Ignatyev
L. M. Kaganovich	D. S. Korotchenko
K. Ye. Voroshilov	O. V. Kuusinen
L. P. Beriia	V. V. Kuznetsov
N. A. Bulganin	V. A. Malyshev
N. S. Khrushchev	L. G. Melnikov
N. M. Shvernik	N. A. Mikhailov
P. K. Ponomarenko	M. G. Pervukhin
M. A. Suslov	M. Z. Zaburov
	M. F. Shkiryatov

Alternates

L. I. Brezhnev	A. M. Puzanov
N. G. Ignatov	I. F. Tevosyan
I. G. Kabanov	A. Ya. Vyshinskiy
A. N. Kosygin	P. F. Yudin
N. S. Patolichev	A. G. Zverev
N. M. Pegov	

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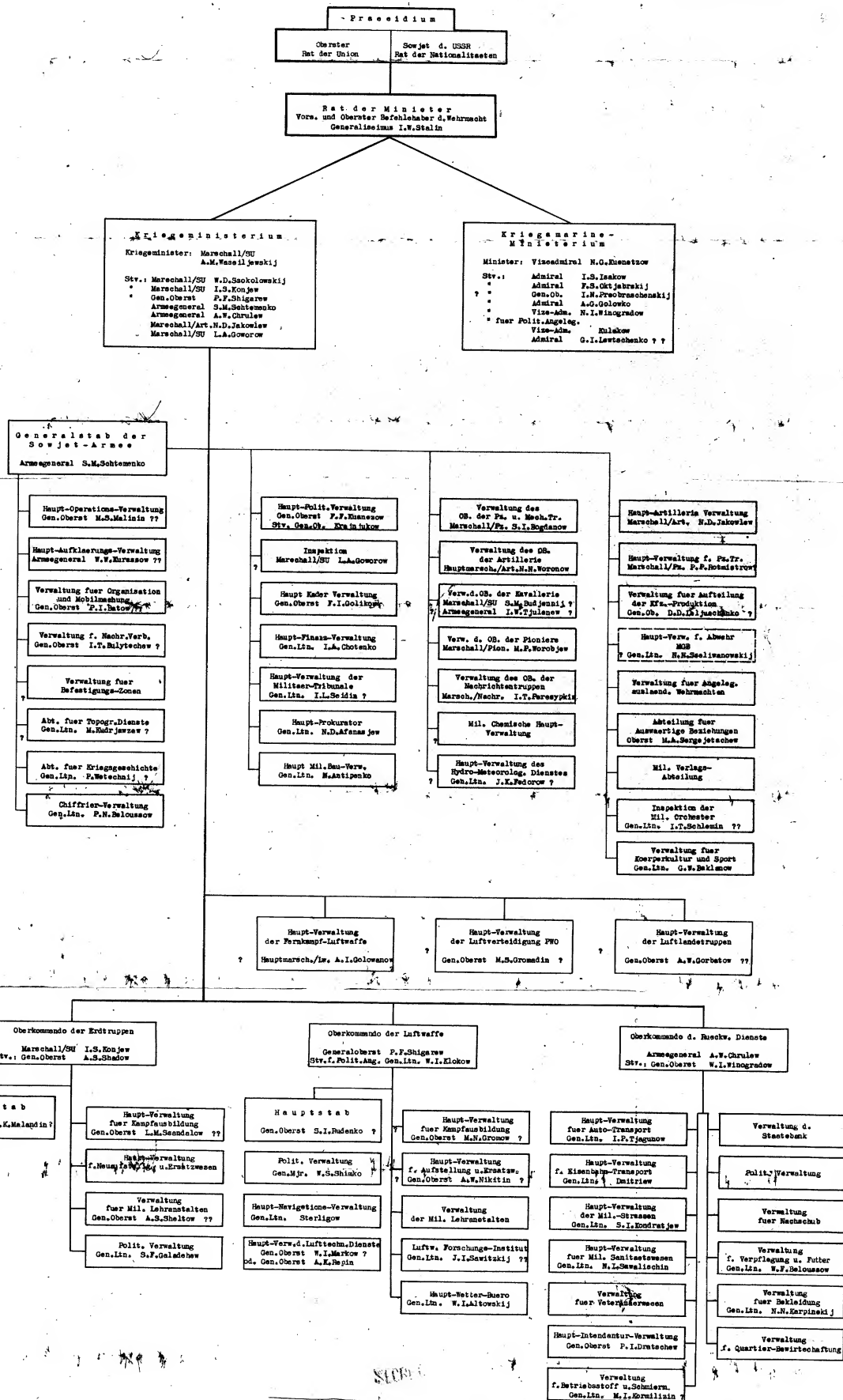
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Tafel 4

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Oberste F hrung der Sowjet Armee

Attachment 4



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Attachment 4

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Legend

This is an organizational chart of the high command of the Soviet Army. Generalissimo I. V. Stalin, as is shown, presides over the Council of Ministers (Rat der Minister) and is the supreme commander of the armed forces. The War Ministry (Kriegsministerium) is, as is indicated, responsible to the Council of Ministers and is presided over by the War Minister, Marshal A. M. Vasilevskiy. The chart shows the War Ministry's control over all administrations of the armed forces. The General Staff of the Soviet Army is directly under the War Ministry and Army General S. M. Shtemenko is the Chief of Staff.

Below is a list of administrations of the Soviet Army. This list is a partial duplication in English of the various administrations listed on the chart. The head of the administration is given in cases where it is known.

Main Operations Administration
Main Intelligence Administration--Army General V. V. Kurasov
Organization and Mobilization Administration
Signal Communications Administration
Fortified Areas Administration
Topographic Administration
Historical Administration
Coding and Decoding Administration
Main Political Administration--Colonel General F. F. Kuznetsov
Main Administration of Formation and Equipment of Units--Colonel General F.I. Golikov
Main Finance Administration
Main Administration of Military Justice
Main Construction Administration
Main Administration of Commander of Tank and Mechanized Troops--Marshal S.I. Bogdanov
Main Administration of Commander of Artillery--Marshal N. N. Voronov
Main Administration of Commander of Cavalry--Marshal S. M. Budenny
Main Administration of Commander of Engineer Troops--Marshal M. P. Vorobyev
Main Administration of Commander of Signal Troops--Marshal I. T. Peresypkin
Main Administration of Chemical Warfare Troops
Main Administration of Hydro-Meteorological Services
Main Administration of Artillery Troops--Marshal N. D. Yakovlev
Main Administration of Tank and Mechanized Troops

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SECRET**Uebersichtstafel****Personal, Bewaffnung, Kraftfahrzeuge, Betr.St.Verbrauch u. Zugbedarf der wichtigsten Verbände einer sowj. Armee****Kraftfahrzeuge
KAN (Friedensst.)****Attachment 6**

a - PKW
b - LKW bis 5 to
c - LKW als Zugm.
d - Traktoren
e - GFW + Pa.Sp.W.
f - Krieger

Betr.St.Verbr.
193-Kriegsst.
(193-Friedensst.)

Zugbedarf
(Normalspur)

Verband	Personal		Panzer		Sturm- Geschütze	Artillerie				Grw. u. Salvengesch.	d - Traktoren e - GFW + Pa.Sp.W. f - Kradler	Betr.St.Verbr. 193-Kriegsst. (193-Friedensst.)	Zugbedarf (Normalapur)
	Iststärke	Kriegsst.	mittl.	schwere		Pak	Haub.	Kan.	Flak				
Panzer Div.	9,100	10,400	210	44	21	28x57mm	12x122mm	12x76mm	22x37mm	52x82mm 42x120mm 8xM-13	a 67(62) b 1170(730) c 130(120) d 16 (16) e 45 (45) f 186(140)	110 cbm (97 cbm)	33
Mech. Div.	10,500	14,100	185	23	65	44x57mm	24x122mm	36x76mm	22x37mm	100x82mm 54x120mm 8xM-13	a 71 (64) b 1390(800) c 195(180) d 13 (12) e 112(112) f 202 (146)	120 cbm (104 cbm)	41
Mot.Schütz.Div.	9,200	10,800	52	-	34	36x45/57mm 12x 85mm	36x122mm	24x76mm	18x37mm	81x82mm 18x120mm 12x160mm	a 45 (30) b 930(670) c 160(160) d 25 (20) e 33 (33) f 105 (80)	58 cbm (51 cbm)	27
Artillerie Div. (Nur Anh.,Gliederung wechselnd)	8,000 - 9,500	9,000 - 10,500	-	-	-	Siehe Kanonen	48x122mm 24x152mm (18x203mm)	72x76/85mm 24x122 mm 48x152 mm Kan./Haub.	-	64x160mm (24xM-31)	a 40 (30) b 650(500) c 280(220) d 140(120) f 120 (80)	47 cbm (38 cbm)	29
Flak Div.	2,100	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	16x37mm 48x85/105mm	-	a 7 (6) b 230(180) c 70 (70) f 20 (15)	10 cbm (8cbm)	8
Pa.Abw.Art.Brig.	1,300	1,600	-	-	-	48x76/85mm 24x100 mm	-	-	-	-	a 25 (15) b 180(150) c 55 (50) d 22 (22) f 40 (20)	10 cbm (9 cbm)	7
Armee Art. Brig.	1,400	1,700	-	-	-	24x100 mm	24x152 mm	-	-	-	a 30 (20) b 120(100) c 25 (20) d 50 (50) f 40 (20)	11 cbm (10 cbm)	5
Schw.Fz./Sturmgesch.Regt.	850	1,300	-	23	42	4x57 mm	-	-	6x37mm	6x82mm	a 8 (8) b 120 (75) c 6 (6) d 8 (8) e 16 (16) f 19 (18)	25 cbm (23 cbm)	5
Pion. Regt.	900	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	6x37mm	-	a 4 (4) b 85 (40) c 43 (37) d 2 (2) f 5 (5)	4,6 cbm (3,2 cbm)	4
Nachr. Regt.	650	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a 7 (7) b 95 (65) f 25 (10) e 5 (5)	2,9 cbm (2 cbm)	2
Salvengesch. Regt.	600	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24xM-31	a 4 (4) b 90 (60) c 24 (24)	3,5 cbm (2,8 cbm)	2

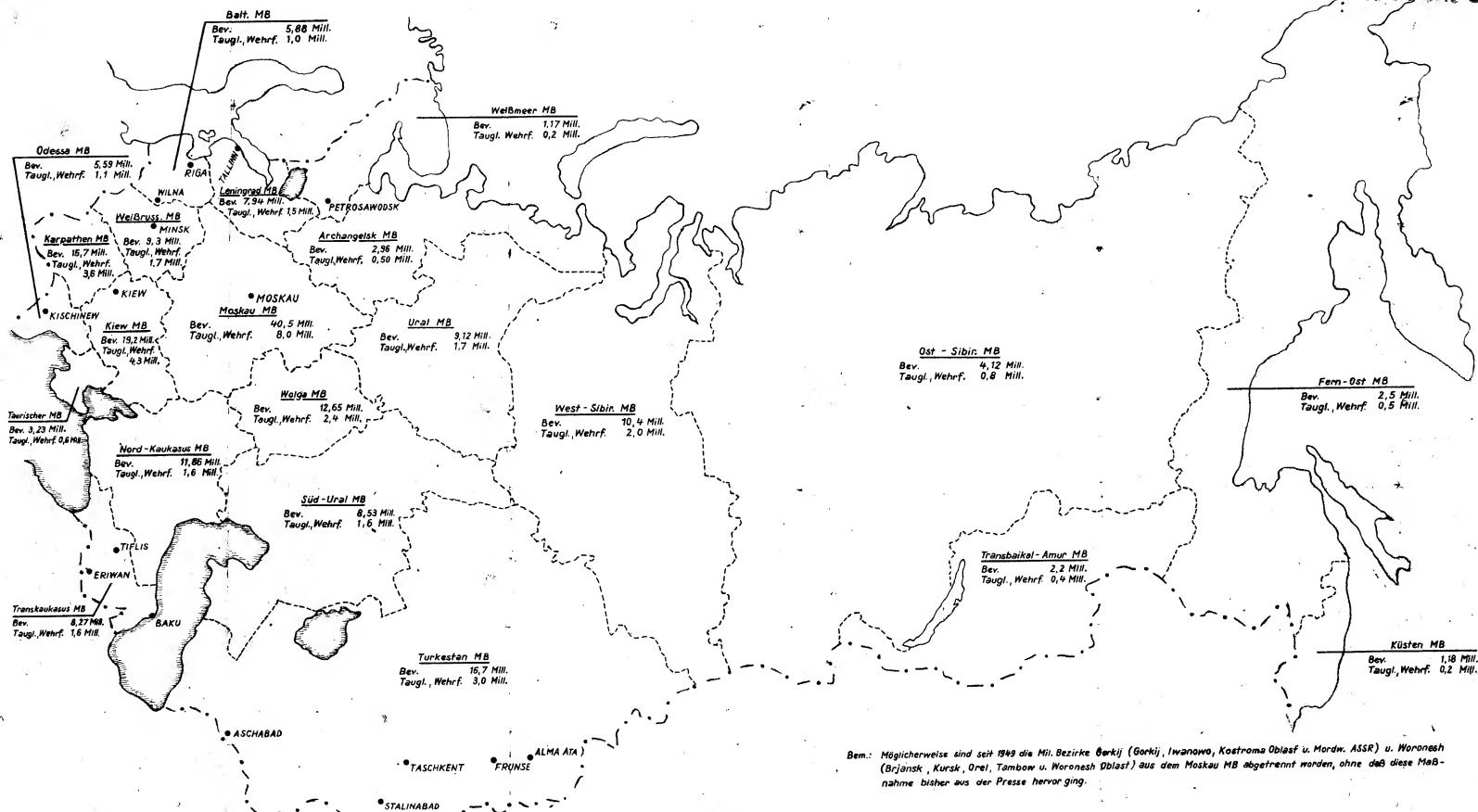
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Tafel 5
25X1

Grenzen, Bevölkerung und Zahl der Wehrtauglichen der Mil. Bezirke der SU.

Attachment 5



Bem.: Möglicherweise sind seit 1949 die Mil. Bezirke Gorkij (Gorkij, Iwanowo, Kostroma Oblast u. Mordw. ASSR) u. Woronesch (Brjansk, Kursk, Orel, Tambow u. Woronesch Oblast) aus dem Moskau MB abgetrennt worden, ohne daß diese Maßnahme bisher aus der Presse hervor ging.

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Attachment 6

Attachment 6

Legend

This chart is a survey of the total number of personnel and weapons as well as approximate figures for fuel and transportation requirements for the most important combat units of the Soviet armies.

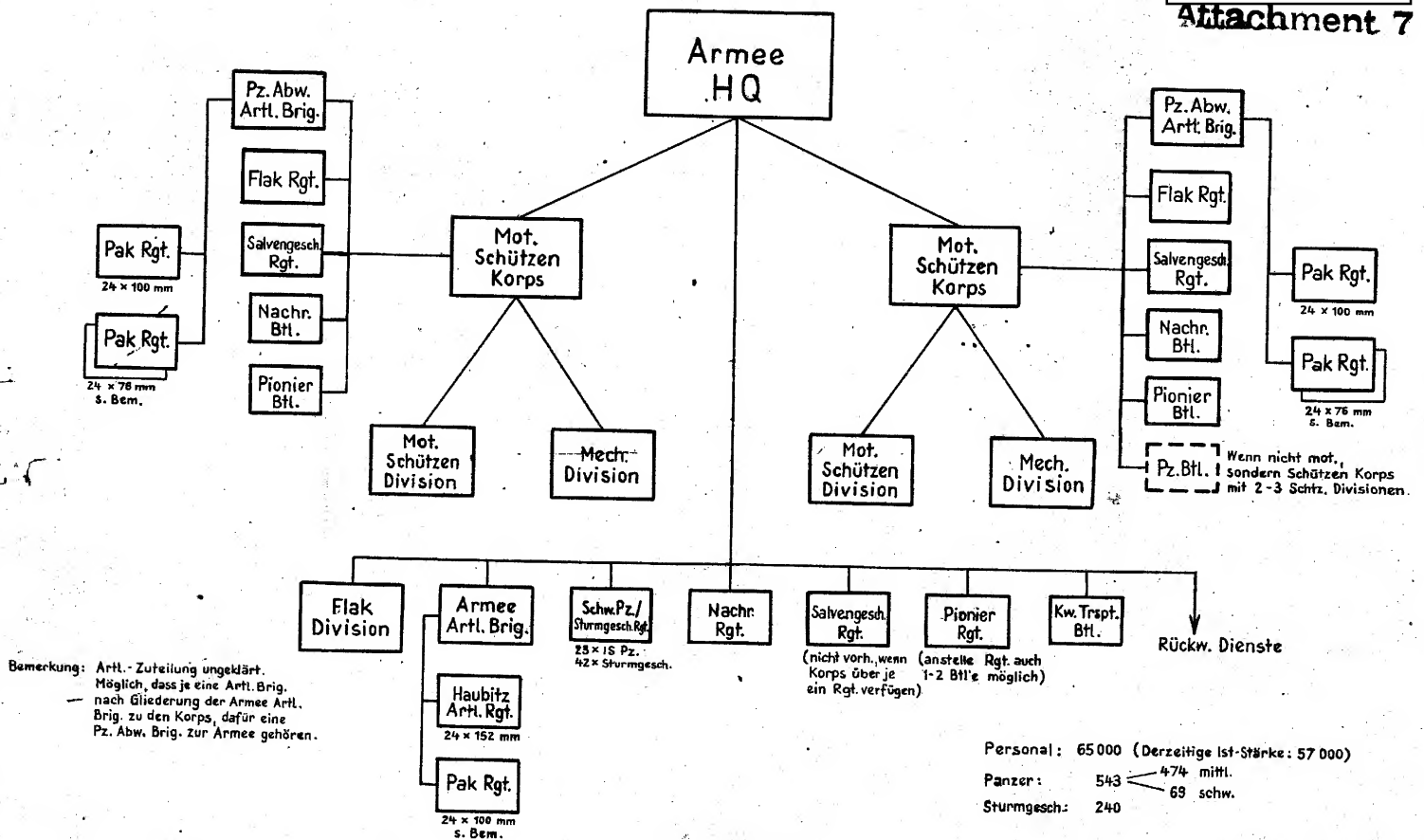
The following is a glossary of German military terms used in the chart.

Armee Art. Brig.--army artillery brigade
Artillerie--artillery
Artillerie Div.--artillery division
Betr. St. Verbrauch--fuel requirements
Bewaffnung--weapons
Flak--antiaircraft artillery (AAA)
Flak Div--AAA division
GPW--cross-country passenger car (jeep)
Grw.--mortar
Haub.--howitzer
Iststaerke--actual strength
Kan--guns (artillery rifles)
Kraeder--motorcycles
Kraftfahrzeuge--vehicles
Kriegsst.--war strength
LKW--trucks
Mech. Div.--mechanized division
mittl.--medium
Mot. Schtz. Div.--motorized infantry division
Nachr. Regt.--signal regiment
Pak--antitank
Panzer Div.--tank division
Personal--personnel
Pion. Regt--engineer regiment
PKW--passenger car
Pz. Abw. Art. Brig.--antitank artillery brigade
Pz. Sp. W.--armored reconnaissance cars
Salvengesch.--rockets or rocket launchers
Salvengesch. Regt.--rocket regiment
schwere--heavy
Schw. Pz./Sturmgesch. Regt.--heavy tank/assault
gun regiment
Sturmgeschuetze--assault guns
Traktoren--tractors
Verband--unit
Zugbedarf--train requirements

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Gliederung einer Armee (mot.)

Attachment 7



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25X1
Attachment 7

-2-

Legend

This attachment is an organizational chart of a motorized infantry army. The following is a glossary of German military terms used in this attachment.

Armee Artl. Brig.--army artillery brigade
Flak Division--AAA division
Flak Rgt.--AAA regiment
Haubitze Artl. Rgt.--artillery howitzer regiment
Kw. Trspt. Btl.--tank transport battalion
Mech. Division--mechanized division
Mot. Schützen Division--motorized infantry division
Mot. Schützen Korps--motorized infantry corps
Nachr. Btl.--signal battalion
Nachr. Rgt.--signal regiment
Pak Rgt.--antitank regiment
Pionier Btl.--engineer battalion
Pionier Rgt.--engineer regiment
Pz. Abw. Artl. Brig.--antitank artillery brigade
Pz. Btl.--tank battalion
Rüchw. Dienste--supply services
Salvengesch. Rgt.--rocket battalion
Schw. Pz./Sturmgesch. Rgt.--heavy tank/assault gun regiment

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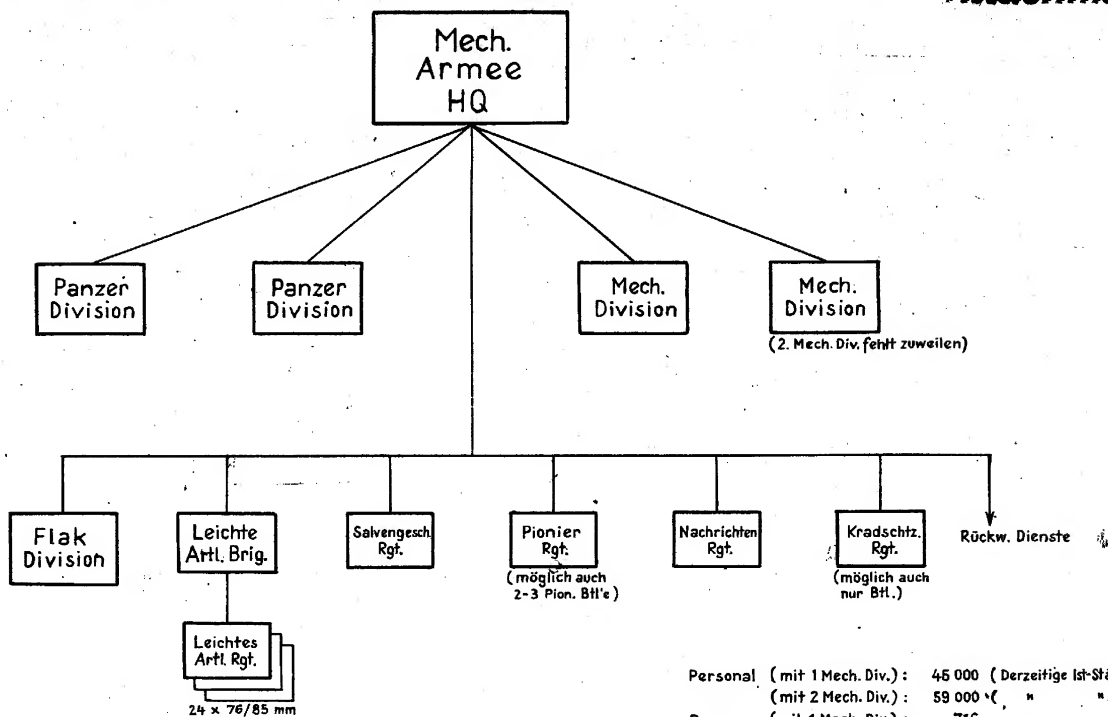
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Gliederung einer Mechanisierten Armee

Attachment 8

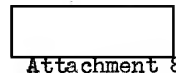


Personal (mit 1 Mech. Div.) :	45 000	(Derzeitige Ist-Stärke: 39 000)
(mit 2 Mech. Div.) :	59 000	(" " : 51 000)
Panzer (mit 1 Mech. Div.) :	716	
(mit 2 Mech. Div.) :	924	
Sturmgesch. (mit 1 Mech. Div.) :	107	
(mit 2 Mech. Div.) :	172	

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-2-

Legend

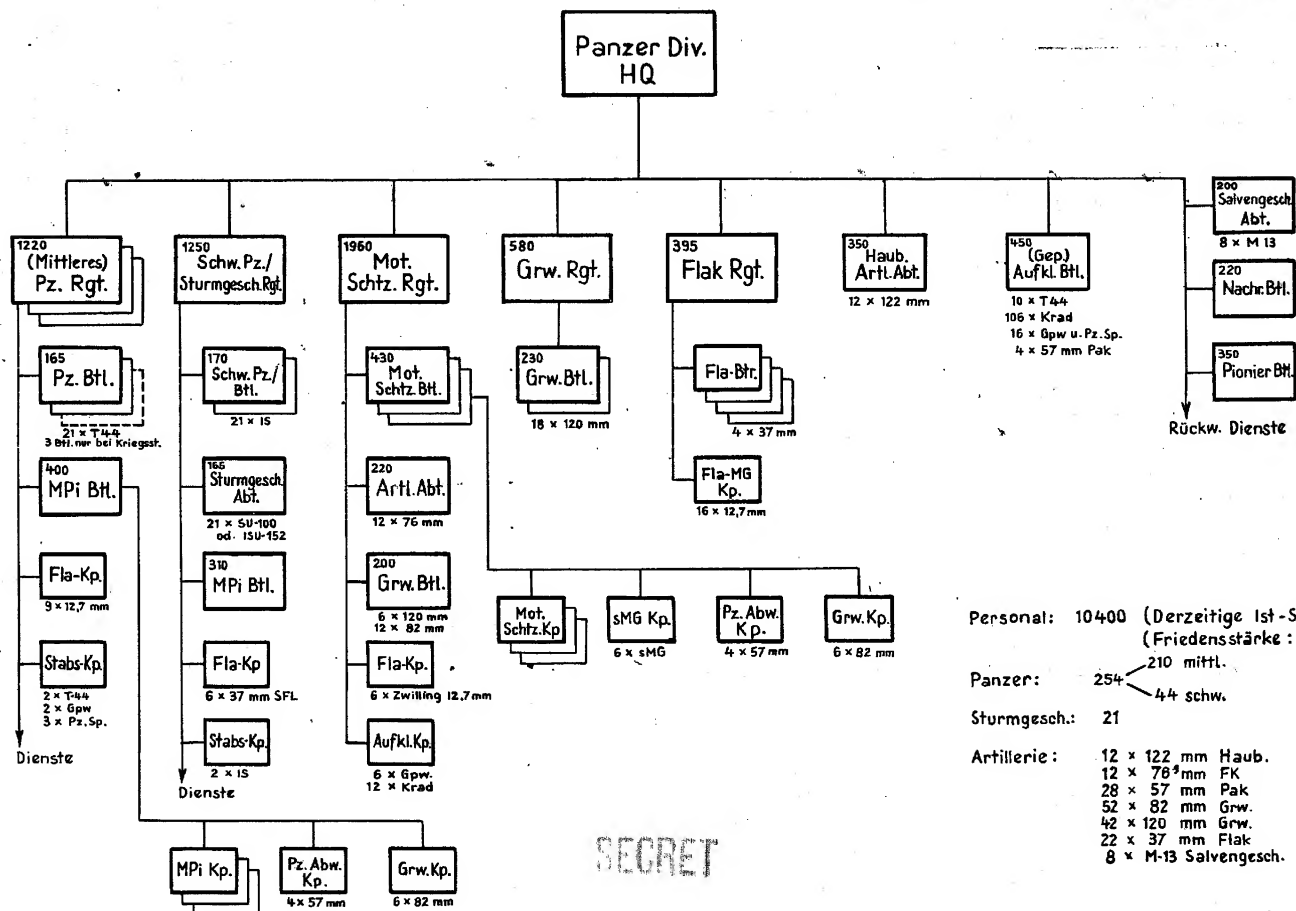
This attachment is an organizational chart of a mechanized army. The following is a glossary of German military terms used in this attachment.

Flak Division--AAA division
Kradschutz Rgt.--motorcycle regiment
Leichte Artl. Brig.--light artillery brigade
Leichtes Artl. Rgt.--light artillery regiment
Mech. Armee--mechanized army
Mech. Division--mechanized division
Nachrichten Rgt.--signal regiment
Panzer Division--tank division
Pionier Rgt.--engineer regiment
Rückw. Dienste--supply services
Salvengesch Rgt.--rocket regiment

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Gliederung einer Panzer Division

Attachment 9



Personal: 10400 (Derzeitige Ist-Stärke: 9100)
(Friedensstärke: 7700)

Panzer: 254 $\begin{cases} 210 \text{ mittl.} \\ 44 \text{ schw.} \end{cases}$

Sturmgesch.: 21

Artillerie: 12 x 122 mm Haub.
12 x 76^{mm} FK
28 x 57 mm Pak
52 x 82 mm Grw.
42 x 120 mm Grw.
22 x 37 mm Flak
8 x M-13 Salvengesch.

1. *Staphylococcus aureus*
2. *Staphylococcus aureus*
3. *Staphylococcus aureus*
4. *Staphylococcus aureus*
5. *Staphylococcus aureus*
6. *Staphylococcus aureus*
7. *Staphylococcus aureus*
8. *Staphylococcus aureus*
9. *Staphylococcus aureus*
10. *Staphylococcus aureus*

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25X1

Attachment 9

-2-

Legend

This attachment is an organizational chart of a tank division. The following is a glossary of German military terms used in this attachment.

Artl. Abt.--artillery battalion
 Aufkl. Kp.--reconnaissance company
 Dienste--services
 Fla-Btr.--AAA battery
 Fla-Kp.--AA company
 Flak Rgt.--AAA regiment
 Fla-MGKp.--AA machine gun company
 (Gep) Aufkl. Btl.--armored reconnaissance battalion
 Grw. Btl.--mortar battalion
 Grw. Kp.--mortar company
 Grw. Rgt.--mortar regiment
 Haub. Artl. Abt.--artillery howitzer battalion
 Mittleres--medium
 Mot. Schtz. Btl.--motorized infantry battalion
 Mot. Schtz. Kp.--motorized infantry company
 Mot. Schtz. Rgt.--motorized infantry regiment
 MPi Btl.--mechanized engineer battalion
 MPi Btl.--mechanized engineer company
 Nachr. Btl.--signal battalion
 Panzer Div.--tank division
 Pionier Btl.--engineer battalion
 Pz. Abw. Kp.--antitank company
 Pz. Btl.--tank battalion
 Pz. Rgt.--tank regiment
 Ruckev. Dienste--supply services
 Salvengesch. Abt.--rocket battalion
 Schw. Pz./Btl.--heavy tank battalion
 Schw. Pz./Sturmgesch. Rgt.--heavy tank/assault gun regiment
 SMG Kp.--heavy machine gun company
 Stabs-Kp.--headquarters company
 Sturmgesch. Abt.--assault gun battalion

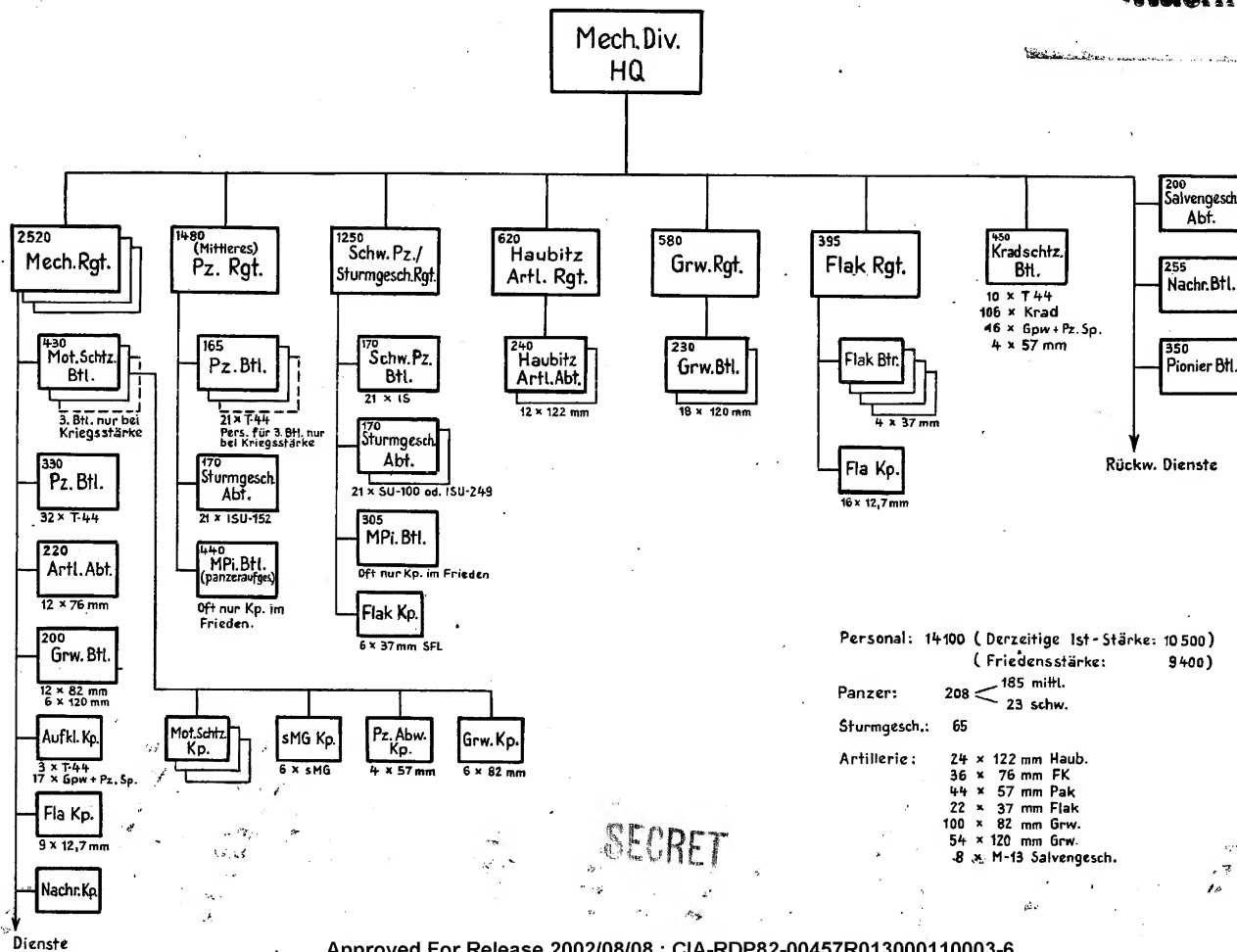
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Gliederung der Mechanisierten Division

Attachment 10

25X1



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25X1

Attachment 10

-2-

Legend

This attachment is an organizational chart of a mechanized division. The following is a glossary of German military terms used in this attachment.

Artl. Abt.--artillery battalion
 Aufkl. Kp.--reconnaissance company
 Dienste--services
 Flak. Btr.--AAA battery
 Flak. Kp.--AA company
 Flak Rgt.--AAA regiment
 Fla Kp.--AA company
 Grw. Btl.--mortar battalion
 Grw. Rgt.--mortar regiment
 Haubitze Artl. Abt.--artillery howitzer battalion
 Haubitze Artl. Rgt.--artillery howitzer regiment
 Kradsehtz Btl.--motorcycle battalion
 Mech. Div.--mechanized division
 Mech. Rgt.--mechanized regiment
 Mot. Schtz. Btl.--motorized infantry battalion
 Mot. Schtz. Kp.--motorized infantry company
 MPi Btl.--mechanized engineer battalion
 Nachr. Btl.--signal battalion
 Nachr. Kp.--signal company
 Pionier Btl.--engineer battalion
 Pz. Abw. Kp.--antitank company
 Pz. Btl.--tank battalion
 Pz. Rgt.--tank regiment
 Ruchw. Dienste--supply services
 Salvengesch. Abt.--rocket battalion
 Schw. Pz. Btl.--heavy tank battalion
 Schw. Pz./Sturmgesch. Rgt.--tank/assault gun regiment
 SMG Kp.--heavy machine gun company
 Sturmgesch. Abt.--assault gun battalion

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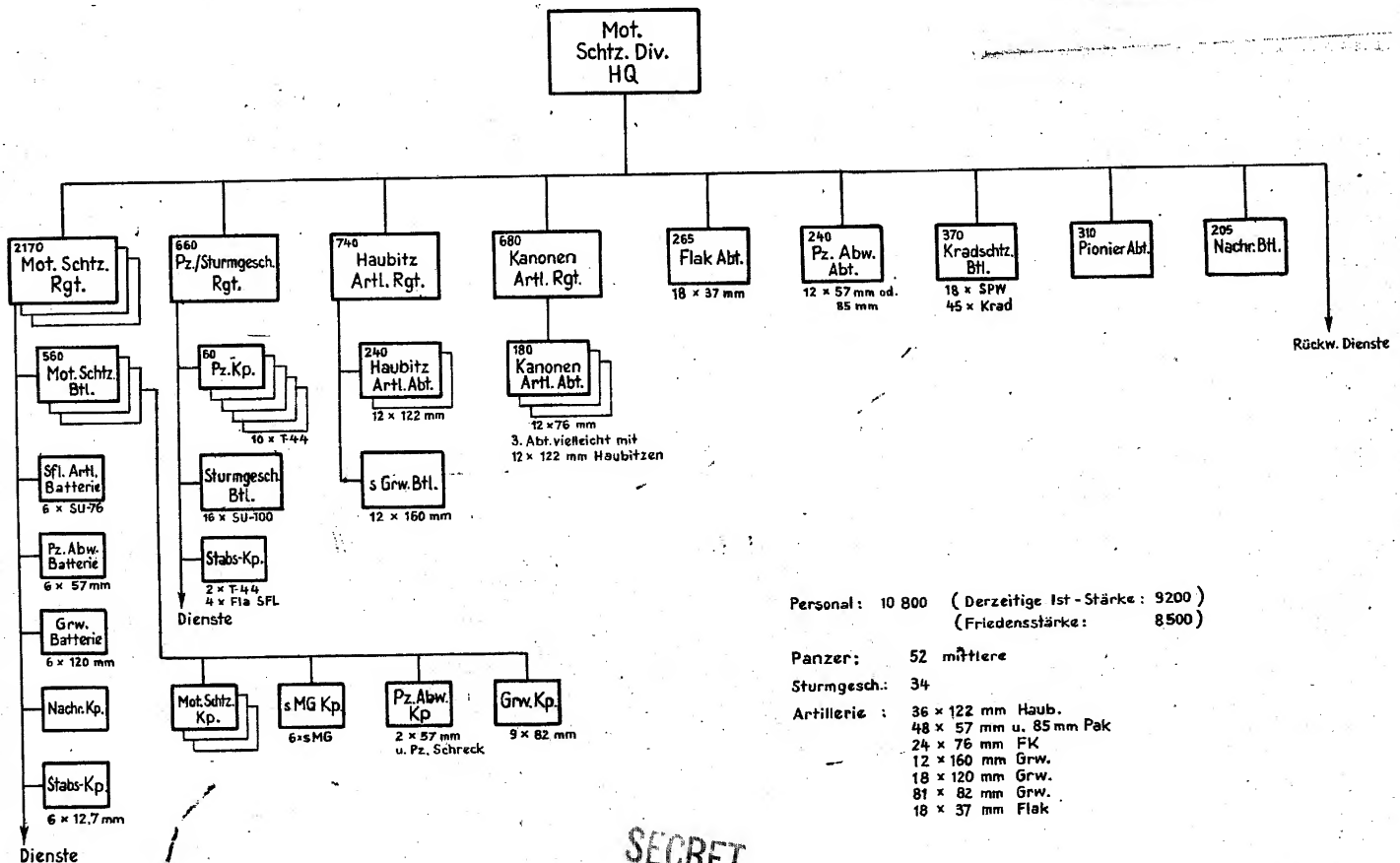
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Gliederung der Mot. Schützen Division

25X1

Attachment 11



SECRET

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 Attachment II

25X1

-2-

Legend

This attachment is an organizational chart of a Soviet motorized infantry division. The following is a glossary of German military terms used in this attachment.

Dienste--services
 Flak Abt.--AAA battalion
 Grw. Batterie--mortar battery
 Grw. Kp.--mortar company
 Haubitze Artl. Abt.--artillery howitzer battalion
 Haubitze Artl. Rgt.--artillery howitzer regiment
 Kanonen Artl. Abt.--artillery gun battalion
 Kanonen Artl. Rgt.--artillery gun regiment
 Kradschz. Btl.--motorcycle battalion
 Mot. Schtz. Btl.--motorized infantry battalion
 Mot. Schtz. Div.--motorized infantry division
 Mot. Schtz. Kp.--motorized infantry company
 Mot. Schtz. Rgt.--motorized infantry regiment
 Nachr. Btl.--signal battalion
 Nachr. Kp.--signal company
 Pionier Abt.--engineer battalion
 Pa. Abw. Abt.--antitank battalion
 Pz. Abw. Batterie--antitank battery
 Pz. Abw. Kp.--antitank company
 Pz. Kp.--tank company
 Pz./Sturmgesch. Rgt.--tank/assault gun regiment
 Sfl. Artl. Batterie--self-propelled artillery battery
 S Grw. Btl.--heavy mortar battalion
 SMG Kp.--heavy machine gun company
 Stabs-Kp.--headquarters company
 Sturmgesch. Btl.--assault gun battalion

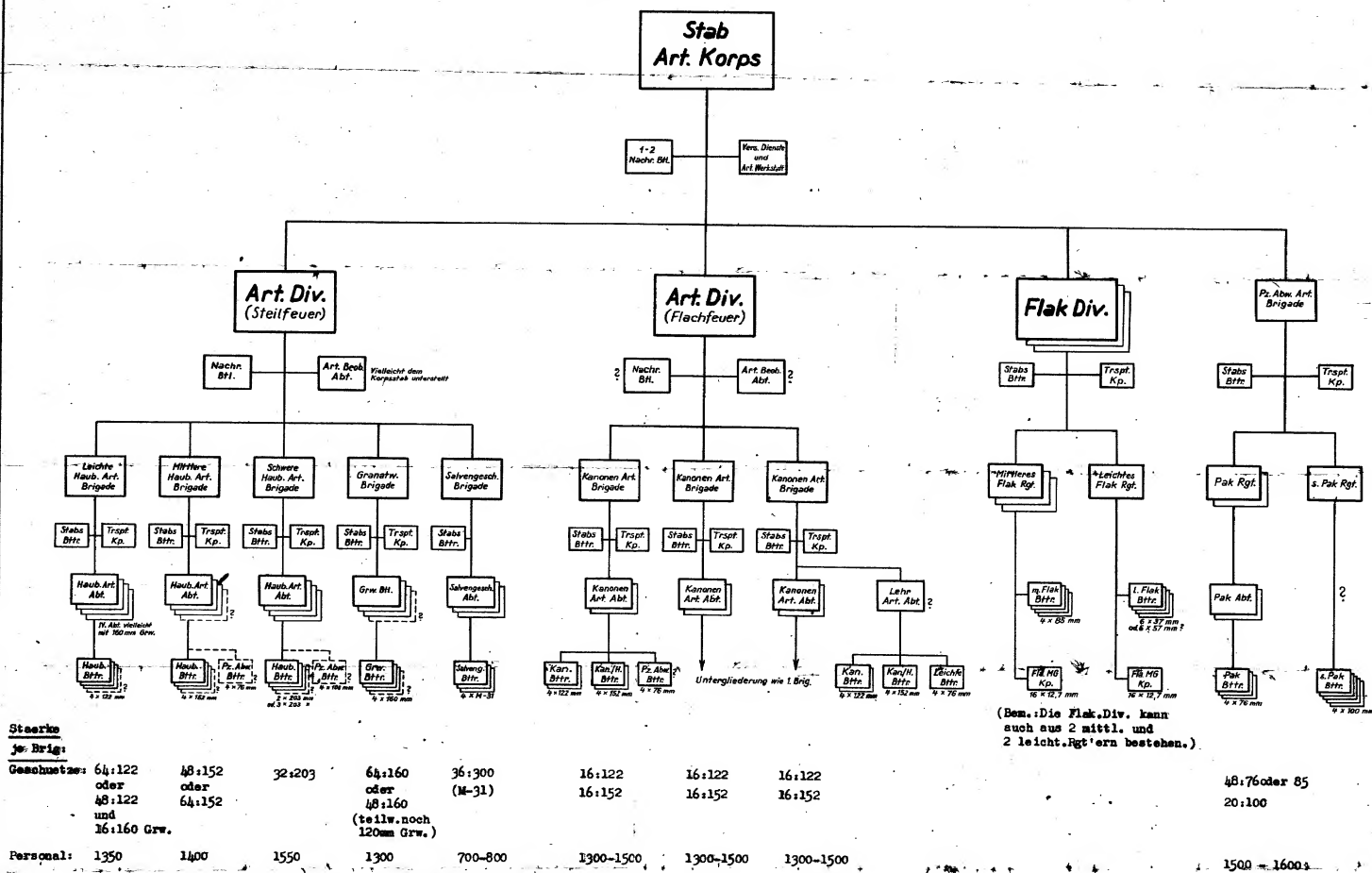
SECRET

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Gliederung eines Artillerie-Korps

(Beispiel aus der SBZ als Anhalt)

Attachment 12

**Stärke****je Brig.**

Geschütze: 64:122 oder 48:122 und 16:160 Grw. 1350

Geschütze: 48:152 oder 64:152 1400

Geschütze: 32:203 1550

Geschütze: 64:160 oder 48:160 (teilw. noch 120mm Grw.) 1300

Geschütze: 36:300 (M-31) 700-800

Geschütze: 16:122 oder 16:152 1300-1500

Geschütze: 16:122 oder 16:152 1300-1500

Geschütze: 16:122 oder 16:152 1300-1500

Geschütze: 48:76 oder 85 20:100

Personal: 1350 1400 1550 1300 700-800 1300-1500 1300-1500 1300-1500 1500-1600

(Bem.: Beobachtung einzelner Pak. bei allen Brigaden lässt folgende Möglichkeiten offen:

- Pak. Btlr. je Abt.
- Pak. Btlr. je Brig.
- Eine Pak. je Btlr.
- Pak. nur in Lehrverbänden eingegliedert.

Gesamtstärke der Artillerie Division (Steilfeuer):

Geschütze: 64:122 mm Haub.
48:152 mm Haub.
32:203 mm Haub.
64:160 mm Grw.
36:300 mm Selbstgesch.
Personal: 7000 - 8000

Gesamtstärke der Artillerie Division (Flachfeuer):

Geschütze: 56:122 mm Feldkan.
52:152 mm Kan./Haub.
Personal: 4500 - 6000

Gesamtstärke der Flak Div.:

Geschütze: 48:85 mm
24:37 oder 57 mm
64:12.7 mm Fla.MG
Personal: 3200

Gesamt-Personalstärke des Artillerie Korps:

Kriegsstärke: etwa 25,000
Ist-Stärke: etwa 20,000 - 22,000

SECRET

25X1

Attachment 12

-2-

Legend

This attachment is an organizational chart of a Soviet Artillery Corps. The following is a glossary of German military terms, used in this attachment.

Art. Beob. Abt.--artillery observation battalion
 Art. Korps--artillery corps
 Art. Div.--artillery division
 Flachfeuer--flat trajectory fire
 Flak Div.--AAA division
 Fla. MG Kp.--AA machine gun company
 Granatw. Brigade--mortar brigade
 Grw. Btl.--mortar battalion
 Grw. Btrr.--mortar battery
 Haub Art. Abt.--howitzer artillery battalion
 Haub Btrr.--howitzer battery
 Kan Btrr.--gun battery
 Kanonen Art. Abt.--artillery gun battalion
 Kanonen Art. Brigade--artillery gun brigade
 I Flak Btrr.--light AAA battery
 Lehr Art. Abt.--artillery training battalion
 Leichte Btrr.--light battery (in the sense of smaller caliber weapons)
 Leichte Haub. Art. Brigade--light howitzer brigade
 Leichtes Flak Rgt.--light AAA regiment
 M Flak Btrr.--medium AAA battery
 Mittlere Haub Art. Brigade--mediumhowitzer brigade
 Mittleres Flak Rgt.--medium AAA regiment
 Nachr. Btl.--signal battalion
 Pak. Abt.--antitank battalion
 Pak. Rgt.--antitank regiment
 Pak Btrr.--antitank battery
 Pz. Abw. Art. Brigade--antitank artillery brigade
 Pz. Abw. Btrr.--antitank battery
 Salveng. Btrr.--rocket battery
 Salvenges. Abt.--rocket battalion
 Salvenges. Brigade--rocket brigade
 S. Pak. Btrr.--heavy antitank battery
 S. Pak. Rgt.--heavy antitank regiment
 Schwere Haub. Art. Brigade--heavy howitzer artillery brigade
 Stab--staff
 Stabs Btrr.--headquarters battery
 Steilfeuer--high angle fire
 Trspt Kp.--transport or truck company
 Vers. Dienste und Art. Werkstatt--general services and artillery workshops

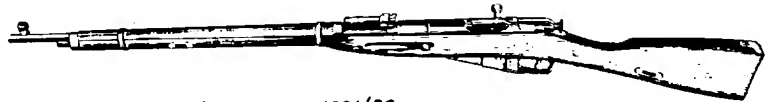
SECRET

A. Infanteriewaffen.

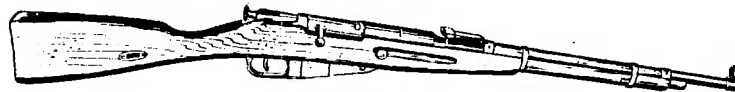
Attachment 13



Pistole TT 1930



Gewehr M 1891/30



Karabiner M 1938



Karabiner M 1944



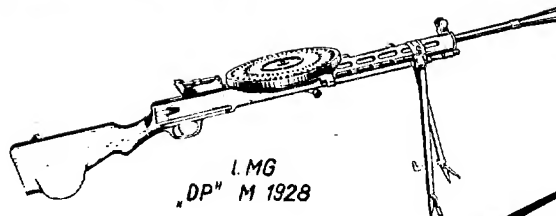
Selbstladegewehr
M 1936



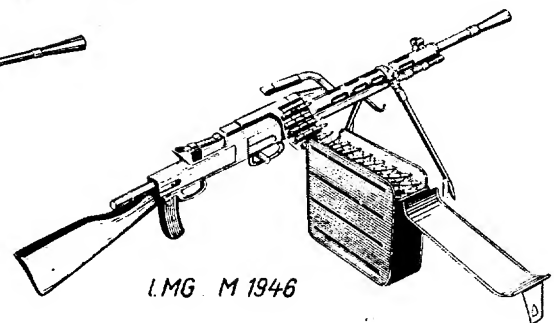
Selbstladegewehr M 1940



Selbstlade - Zielfernrohrgewehr
M 1940



LMG
'DP' M 1928



LMG M 1946

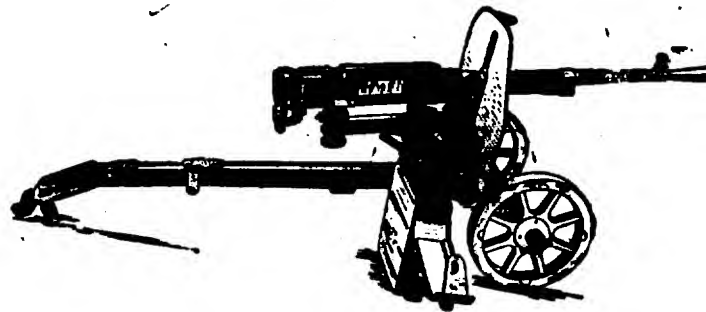


s MG "Maxim" M 1910

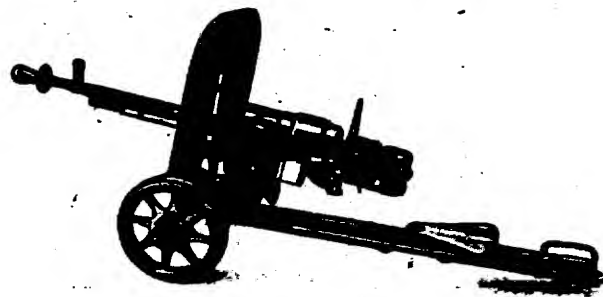
A. Infanteriewaffen.

(Fortsetzung)

- 2 -



s MG M 1943
(Gorjunow)

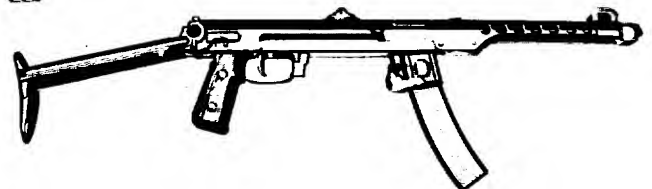


üb. schw. MG „D Sch K“
M 1938
Kaliber 12,7 mm



Masch. Pistole „PP Sch“ M 1941

Masch. Pistole „PPS“
M 1943



PTRS M 1941

PTRD M 1941

SECRET

Attachment 13

25X1

-3-

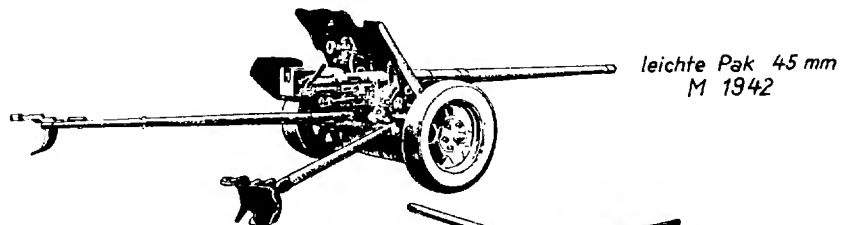
Legend

This attachment consists of photographs of 16 different infantry weapons. They are, reading left to right and top to bottom, as follows:

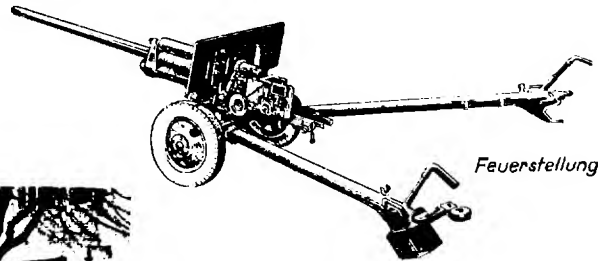
1. Pistol, TT 1930
2. Rifle, M 1981/30
3. Carbine, M 1938
4. Carbine, M 1944
5. Semiautomatic rifle, M 1936
6. Semiautomatic rifle, M 1940
7. Semiautomatic rifle with telescopic sight, M 1940
8. Light machine gun, DP M 1928
9. Light machine gun, M 1946
10. Maxim heavy machine gun, M 1910
11. Heavy machine gun, Goryunov, M 1943
12. Heavy machine gun, DShK, M 1938, 12.7 mm
13. Submachine gun, PPSH, M 1941
14. Submachine gun, PPS, M 1943
15. 14.5 mm antitank rifle, PTRS, M 1941
16. 14.5 mm antitank rifle, PTRD, M 1941

SECRET

B. Panzerabwehr - Artillerie.



leichte Pak 45 mm
M 1942

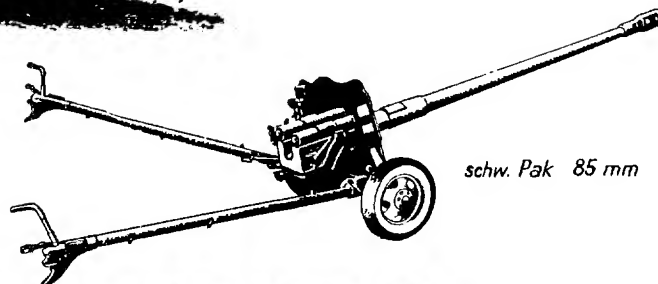


Feuerstellung

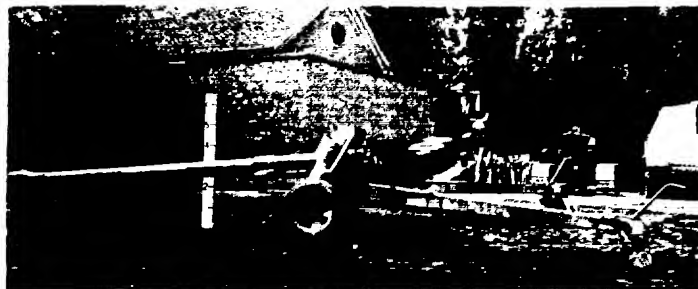


mittl. Pak 57 mm
M 1943

← Fahrstellung

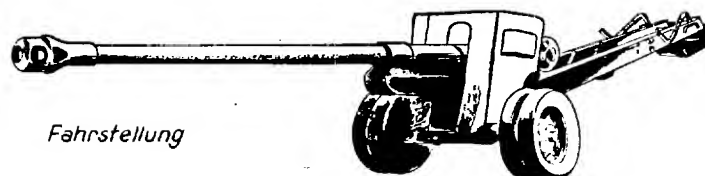


schw. Pak 85 mm



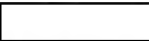
schw. Pak 100 mm
M 1944

Feuerstellung



Fahrstellung

SECRET



25X1

Attachment 14

-2-

Legend

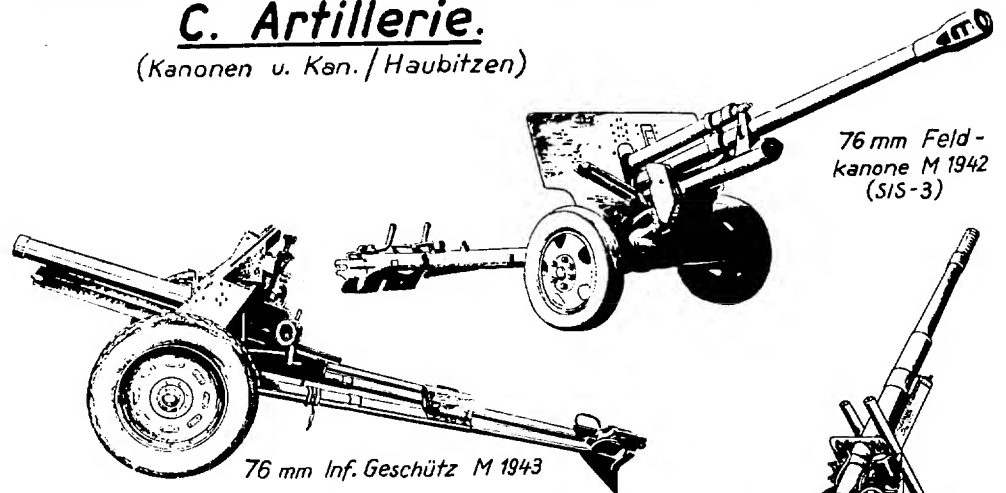
This attachment consists of six photographs of various Soviet antitank guns. They are, reading from top to bottom, as follows:

1. 45 mm light antitank gun, M 1942
2. 57 mm medium antitank gun, M 1943, in firing position
3. Same as 2, in traveling position
4. 85 mm heavy antitank gun
5. 100 mm heavy antitank gun, M 1944, in firing position
6. Same as 5, in traveling position

SECRET

C. Artillerie.

(Kanonen u. Kan./Haubitzen)

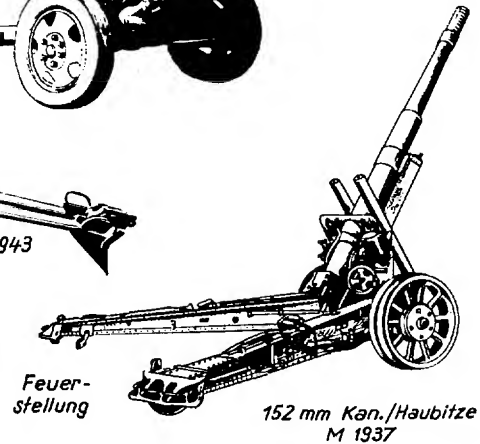


76 mm Feld-
kanone M 1942
(SIS-3)

76 mm Inf. Geschütz M 1943

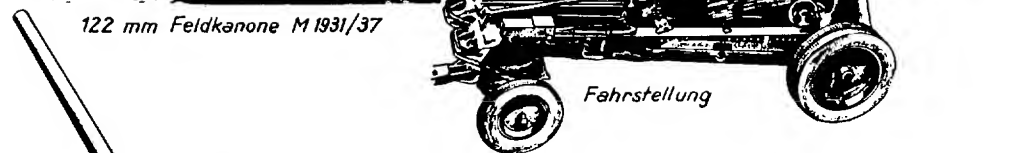


122 mm Feldkanone M 1931/37



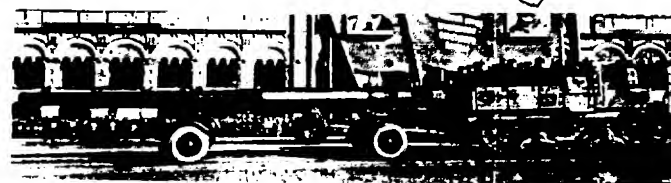
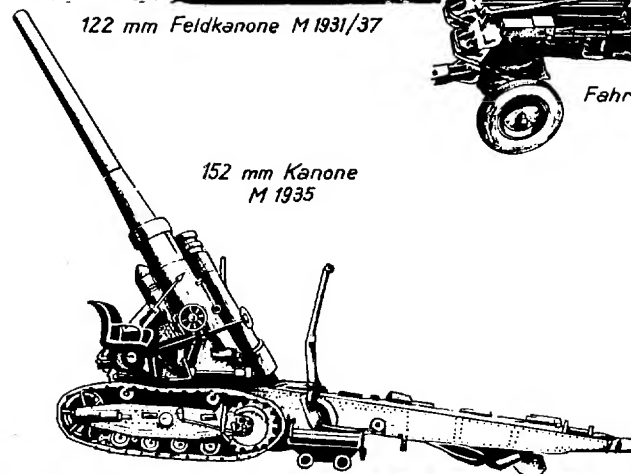
Feuer-
stellung

152 mm Kan./Haubitze
M 1937



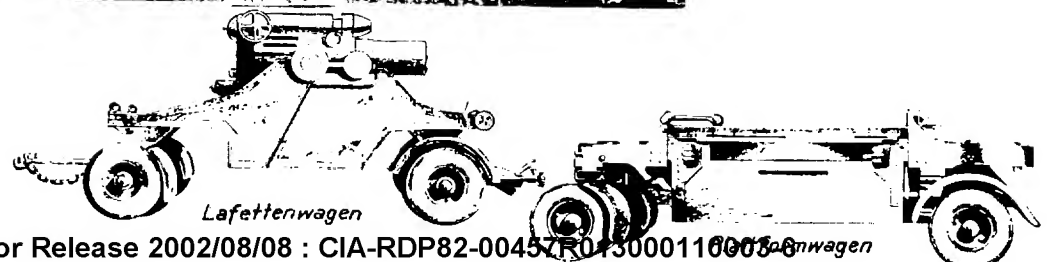
Fahrstellung

152 mm Kanone
M 1935



210 mm Kanone M 1940

Rohrwagen mit Schlepper



Lafettenwagen

Rohrwagen

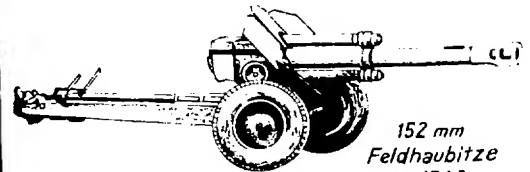
C. Artillerie.

(Haubitzen)

-2-

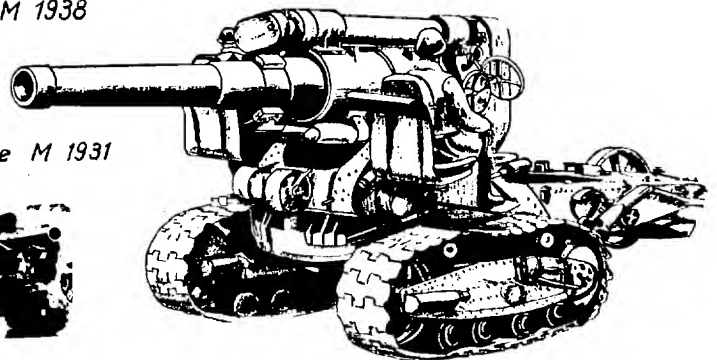


122 mm Feldhaubitze M 1938

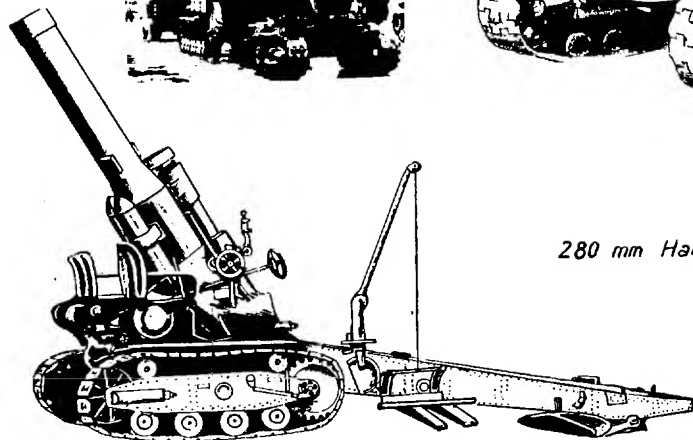


152 mm
Feldhaubitze
M 1943

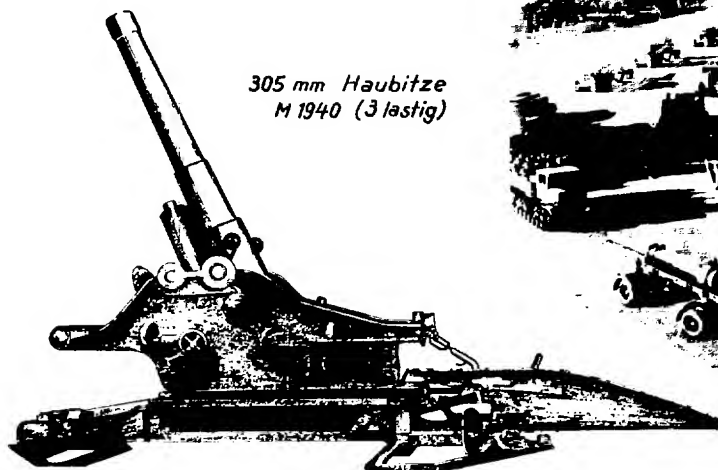
203 mm Haubitze M 1931



280 mm Haubitze M 1939



305 mm Haubitze
M 1940 (3 lastig)



im Fahren

in Feuerstellung

SECRET

25X1
Attachment 15

-3-

This attachment consists of 16 photographs of various Soviet artillery pieces. They are, reading from left to right and from top to bottom, as follows:

1. 76 mm field gun, M 1942
2. 76 mm infantry gun, M 1943
3. 152 mm gun howitzer, M 1937, in firing position
4. 122 mm field gun, M 1931/37
5. Same as 4, in traveling position
6. 152 mm gun, M 1935
7. 210 mm gun, M 1940, with gun transport wagon and tractor
8. Gun carriage
9. Platform wagon (for artillery piece)
10. 122 mm field howitzer, M 1938
11. 152 mm field howitzer, M 1943
12. 203 mm howitzer, M 1931
13. Same as 12 (close up)
14. 280 mm howitzer, M 1939
15. 305 mm howitzer, M 1940, in firing position
16. Same as 15, in traveling position

SECRET

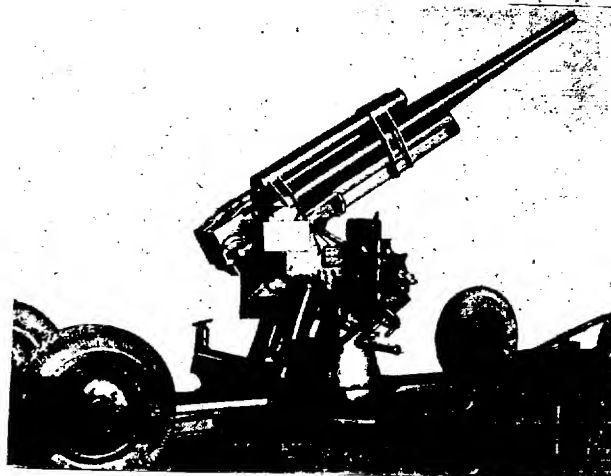
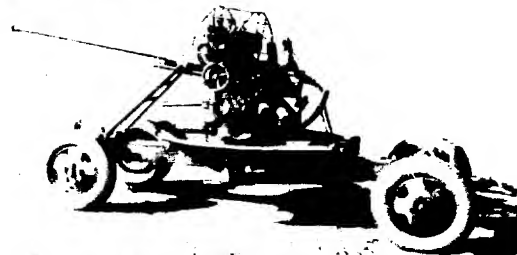
D. Fla - Artillerie.



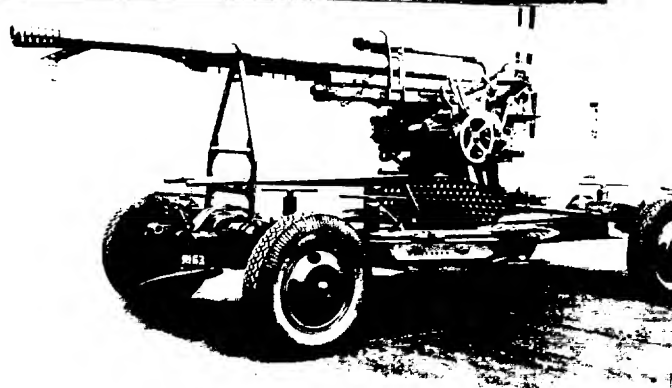
*l. Flak 37 mm
M 1939*

Feuerstellung

Fahrstellung



*mittl. Flak 76,2 mm
M 1931/38*



mittl. Flak 85 mm M 1939

SECRET

25X1
Attachment 16

-2-

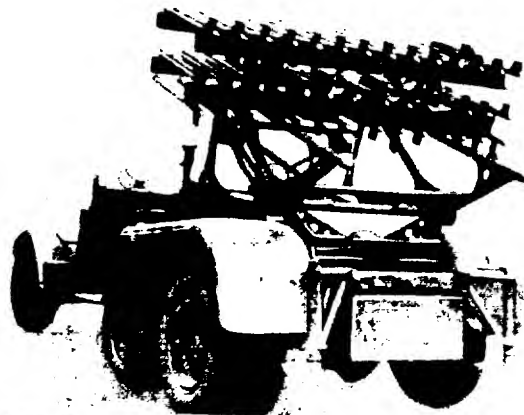
Legend

This attachment consists of four AA guns. They are, reading from top to bottom, as follows:

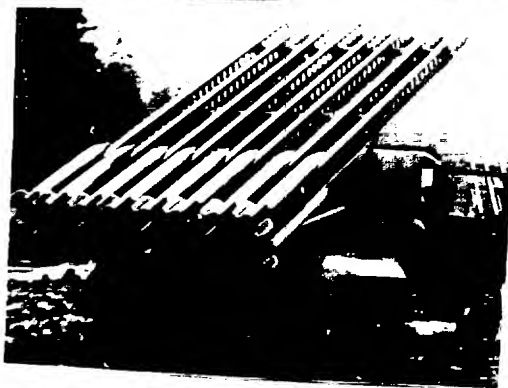
1. 37 mm AA gun, M 1939, in firing position
2. Same weapon, in traveling position
3. 76.2 mm AA gun, M 1931/38
4. 85 mm AA gun M 1939.

SECRET

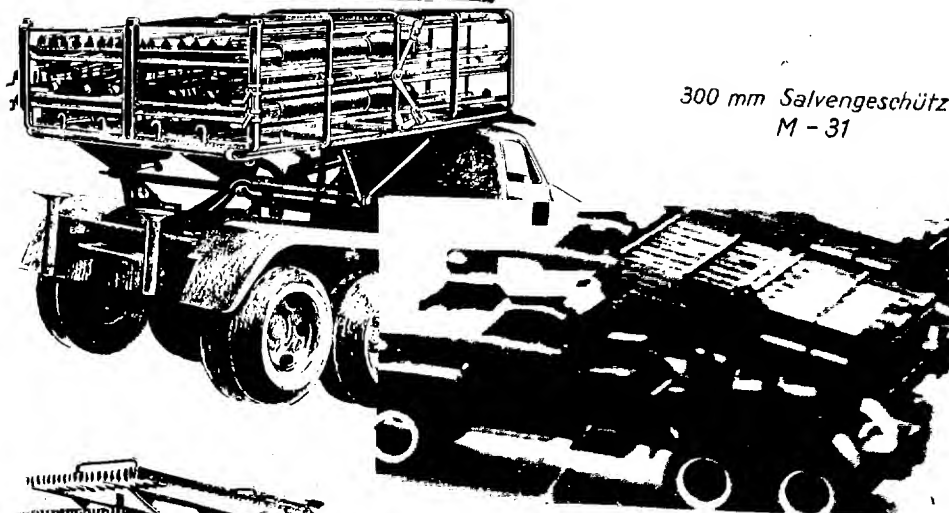
E. Salvengeschütze.



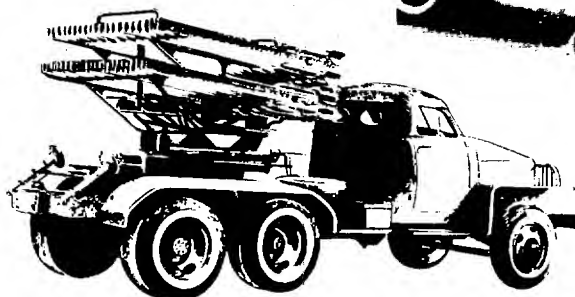
82 mm Salvengeschütz
M - 8



132 mm Salvengeschütz
M - 13



300 mm Salvengeschütz
M - 31



82 mm Fla - Salvengeschütz

SECRET

25X1
Attachment 17

-2-

Legend

This attachment consists of five photographs of Soviet rocket launchers. They are, reading from top to bottom, as follows:

1. 82 mm rocket launcher, M-8
2. 132 mm rocket launcher, M-13
3. 300 mm rocket launcher, M-31
4. Same as 3 (different view)
5. 82 mm AA rocket launcher

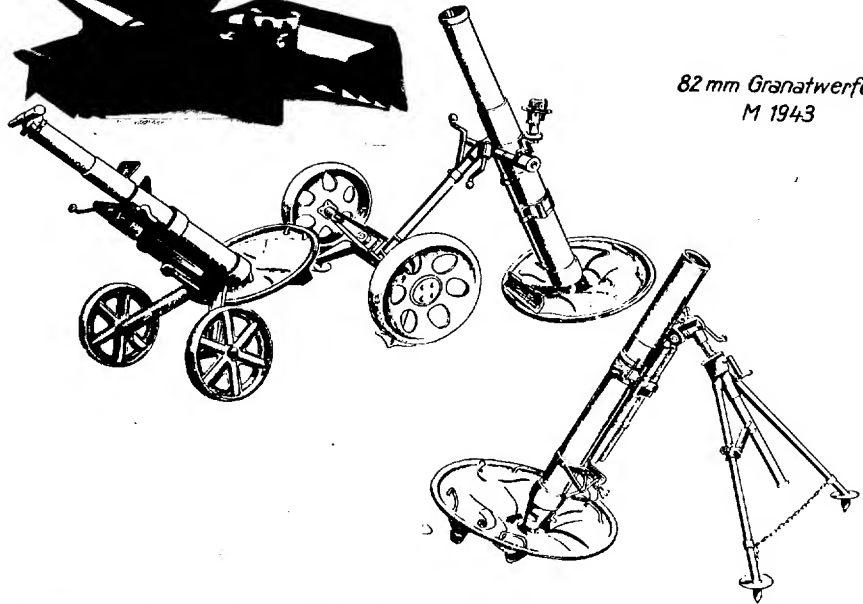
SECRET

F. Granatwerfer.

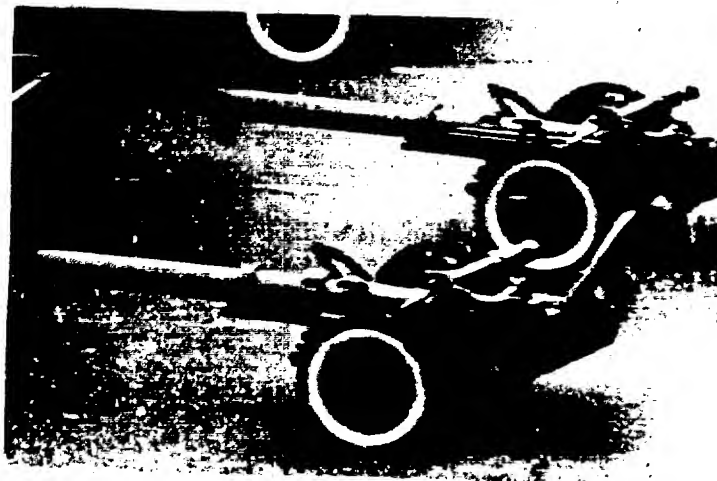
50 mm Granatwerfer M 1941



*82 mm Granatwerfer
M 1943*



120 mm Granatwerfer M 1943



160 mm Granatwerfer M 1943

SECRET

Attachment 18

25X1

-2-

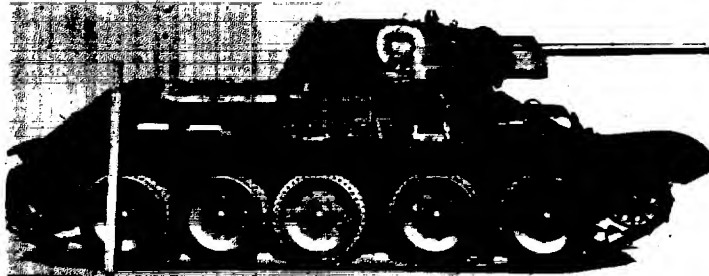
Legend

This attachment consists of photographs of four Soviet mortars.
They are, reading from top to bottom, as follows:

1. 50 mm mortar M 1941
2. 82 mm mortar M 1943
3. 120 mm mortar M 1943
4. 160 mm mortar M 1943

SECRET

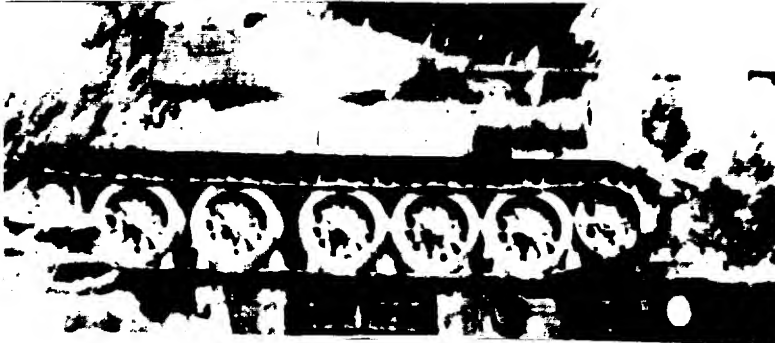
G. Panzer.



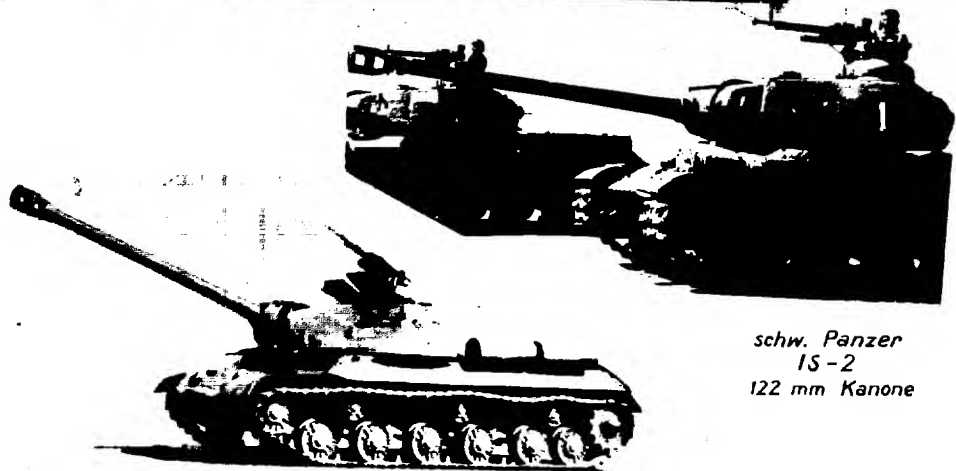
*mittl. Panzer
T-34
76,2 mm Kanone*



*mittl. Panzer
T-34
85 mm Kanone*



*mittl. Panzer
T-44
85 mm Kanone*



*schw. Panzer
IS-2
122 mm Kanone*

schw. Panzer IS-3, 122 mm Kanone

SECRET

25X1
Attachment 19

-2-

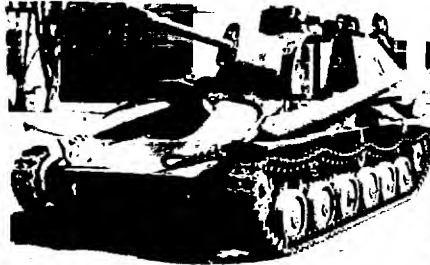
Legend

This attachment consists of five photographs of Soviet tanks.
They are, reading from top to bottom, as follows:

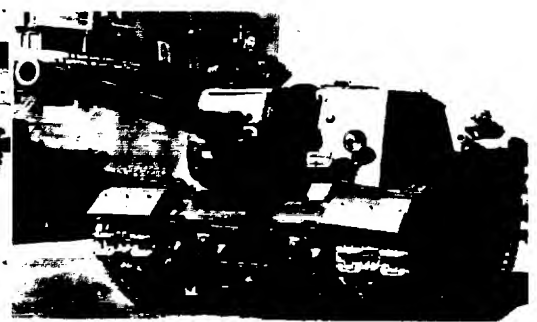
1. Medium tank, T-34, with 76.2 mm gun
2. Medium tank, T-34, with 85 mm gun
3. Medium tank designated as a T-44,
with 85 mm gun, (actually it is a
T-34 tank)
4. Heavy tank, JS-2, with 122 mm gun
5. Heavy tank, JS-3, with 122 mm gun

SECRET

H. Sturmgeschütze.



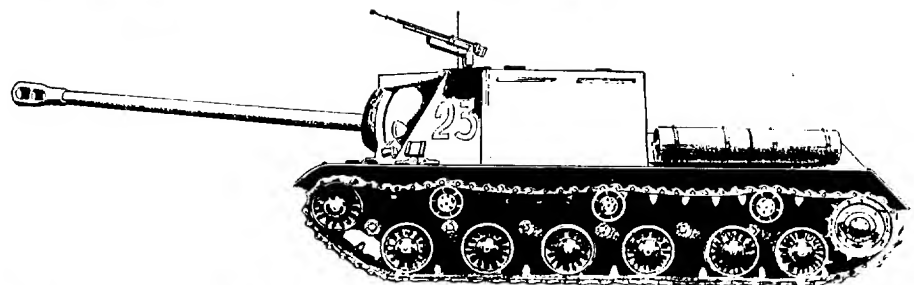
*l. Pak Sfl. SU - 76
mit 76,2 mm Feldkanone*



*schw. Stu. Gesch. ISU - 122
mit 122 mm Feldkanone*



*mittl. Stu. Gesch.
SU - 100
mit 100 mm Pz. Abw. Kanone*



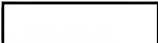
*schw. Stu. Gesch.
ISU - 249
mit 122 mm Kanone*



schw. Stu. Gesch. ISU - 152 mit 152 mm Haubitze

25X1

SECRET


Attachment 20

-2-

Legend

This attachment consists of photographs of five self-propelled assault guns. They are, reading from left to right and from top to bottom, as follows:

1. SU-76 with 76.2 mm field gun
2. JSU-122 with 122 mm field gun
3. SU-100 with 100 mm antitank gun
4. JSU-249 with 122 mm gun
5. JSU-152 with 152 mm howitzer

SECRET

SECRET

Attachment 21

25X1

-2-

Legend

This attachment consists of three photographs of Soviet armored vehicles. They are, reading from top to bottom, as follows:

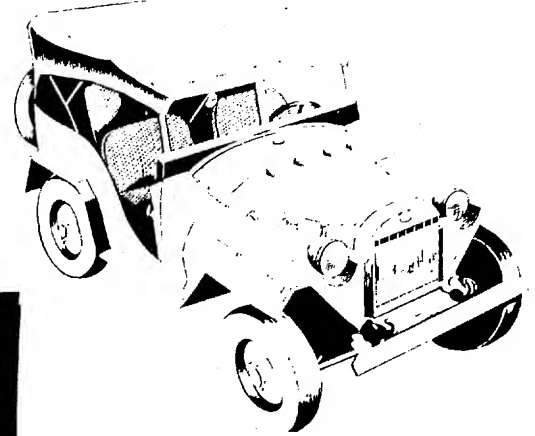
1. Four-wheeled armored scout car (BA-64)
2. Six-wheeled armored personnel carrier
(M-3, of Lend-Lease origin)
3. Armored half-track (type not identified,
of Lend-Lease origin)

SECRET

J. Rad-Kraftfahrzeuge.

1. Pkw

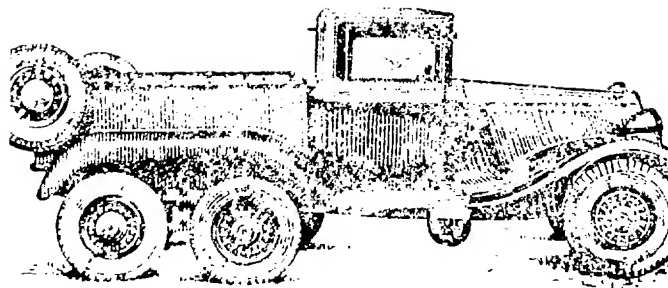
GAS-67
(russ. Jeep)



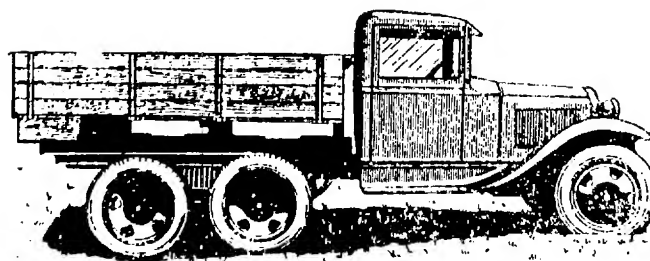
Schwimmwagen,
Typenbezeichnung unbekannt



2. Lkw



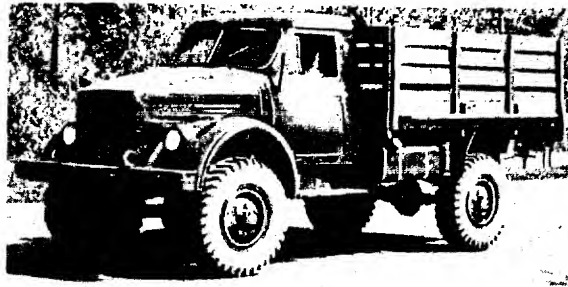
GAS - 21



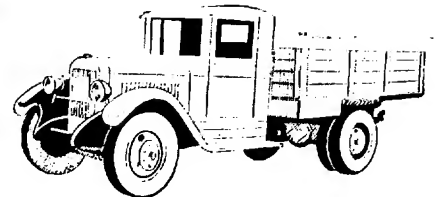
GAS - AAA

(Fortsetzung)

- 2 -



GAS - 63



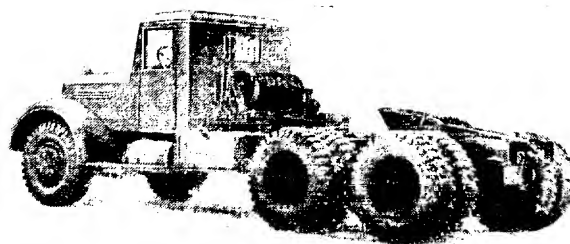
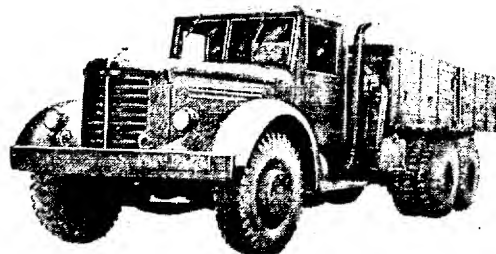
SIS - 5



SIS - 151



JAAS - 210



JAAS - 210 - D
Sattelschlepper



Schwimmwagen,
Typenbezeichnung
unbekannt

SECRET

25X1
Attachment 22

-3-

Legend

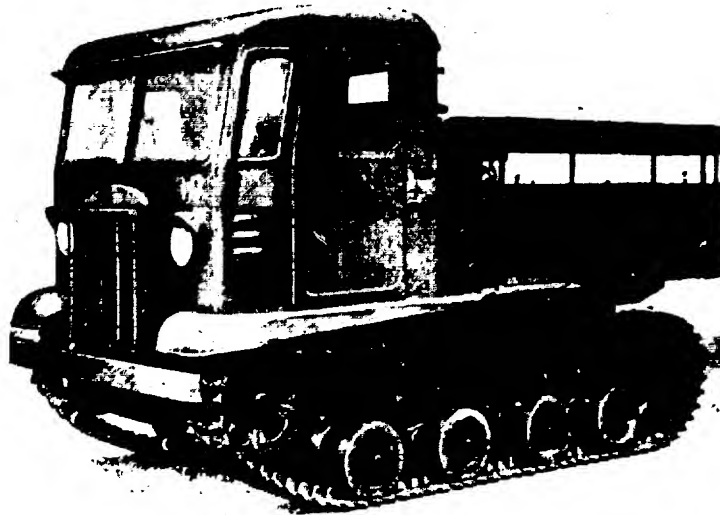
This attachment consists of 12 illustrations of passenger vehicles and trucks. They are, reading from left to right and from top to bottom, as follows:

1. GAZ-67 (Soviet Jeep)
2. Unidentified amphibious vehicle of Lend-Lease origin
3. Same as 2 (different view)
4. GAZ-21 (truck)
5. GAZ-AAA (truck)
6. GAZ-63 (truck)
7. ZIS-5 (truck)
8. ZIS-151 (truck)
9. Same as 8 (without tarpaulin)
10. YaAZ-210 (truck)
11. YaAZ-210-D (semitrailer)
12. Unidentified amphibious vehicle of Lend-Lease origin

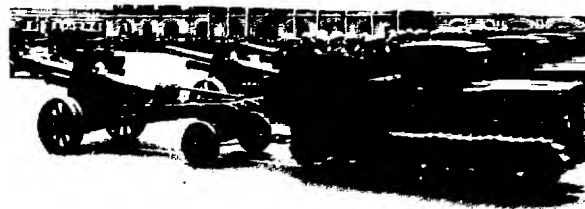
SECRET

K. Traktoren und Halbketten-Fahrzeuge.

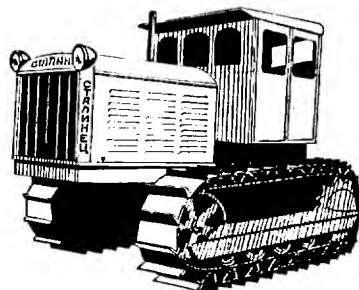
1. Traktoren



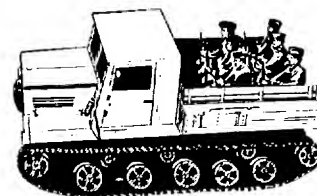
STS - 5



Komintern



S-65 (Stalinez)



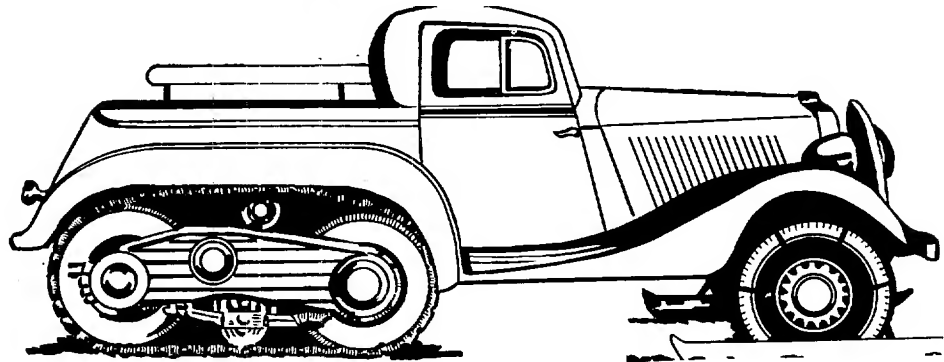
JA - 12



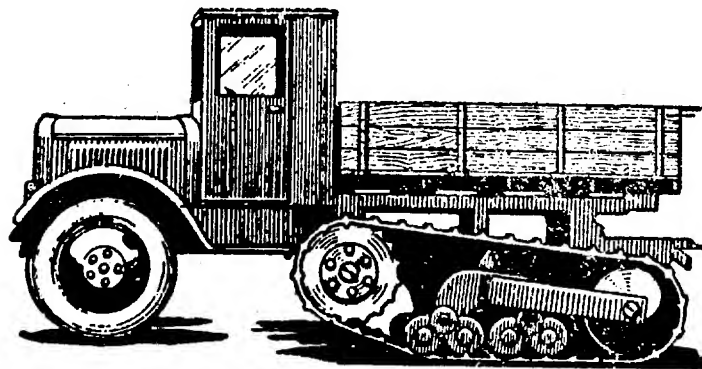
SCHTS - NATI

2. Halbketten - Fahrzeuge

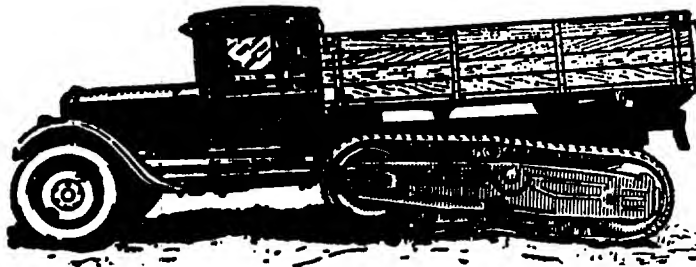
- 2 -



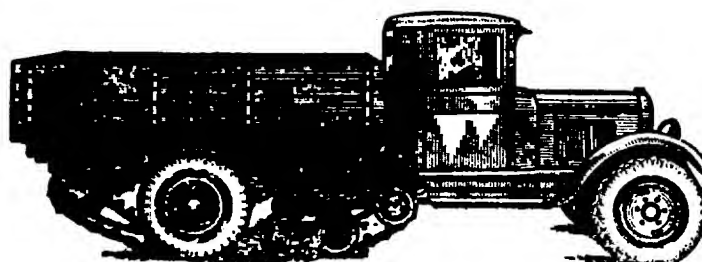
WM (Pickup)



JASP



WS



S/S - 33

SECRET

25X1

Attachment 23

-3-

Legend

This attachment shows nine photographs of Soviet tractors and half-track vehicles. The tractors on page 1 are, reading from left to right and from top to bottom, as follows:

1. STZ-5
2. Komintern
3. S-65 (Stalinets)
4. YA-12
5. STZ-NATI

The half-track vehicles on page 2 are, reading from top to bottom, as follows:

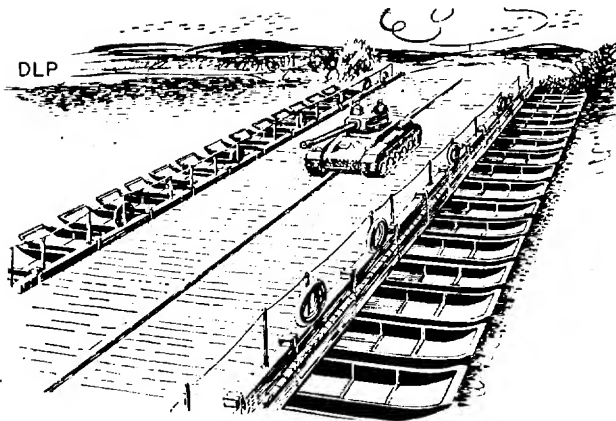
1. VM
2. YAZP
3. VZ
4. ZIS-33

SECRET

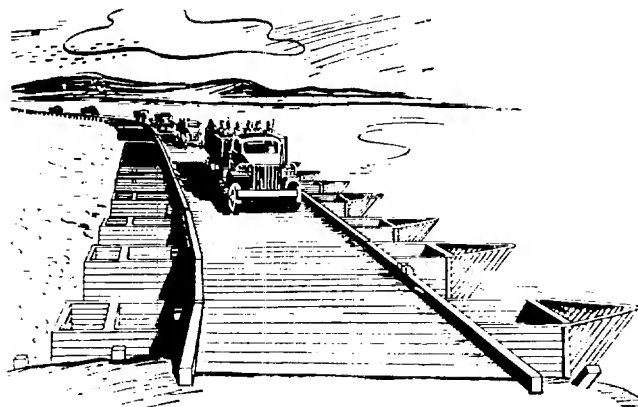
L. Brückengerät.



NLP - Brücke



DLP - Brücke



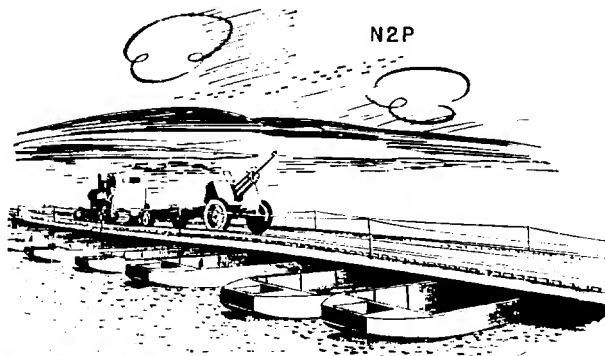
DMP-42

DMP - 42 - Brücke

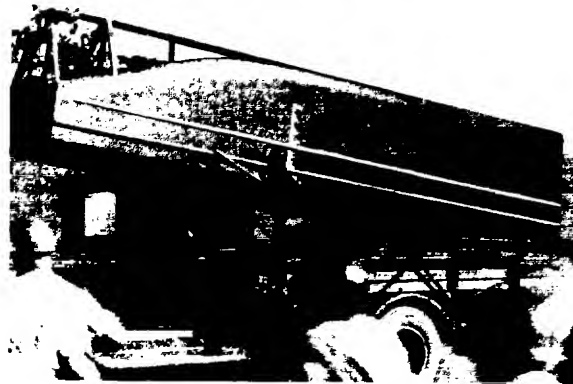
L. Brückengerät.

(Fortsetzung)

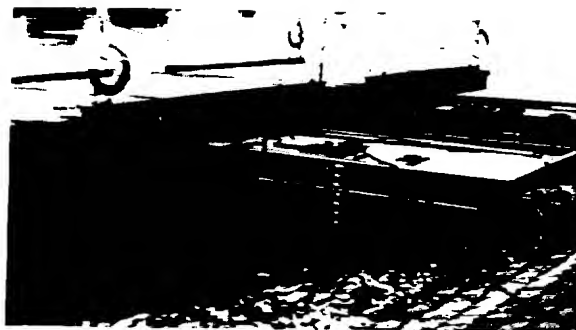
- 2. -



N2P - Brücke



N2P - Stahlponton,
Bugteil verlastet



TMP - Fähre



TMP - Stahlponton,
Bugteil, verlastet

SECRET

Attachment 24

25X1

-3-


Legend

This attachment shows several different types of Soviet river crossing equipment. The equipment, reading from top to bottom, is designated as follows:

1. NLP---Bridge
2. DLP---Bridge
3. DMP-42---Bridge
4. NZP---Bridge
5. NZP---Steel ponton (bow section loaded)
6. TMP---Ferry
7. TMP---Steel ponton (bow section loaded)

SECRET

SECRET


Attachment 24

25X1

-3-

Legend

This attachment shows several different types of Soviet river crossing equipment. The equipment, reading from top to bottom, is designated as follows:

1. NLP--Bridge
2. DLP--Bridge
3. DMP-42--Bridge
4. NZP--Bridge
5. NZP--Steel ponton (bow section loaded)
6. TMP--Ferry
7. TMP--Steel ponton (bow section loaded)

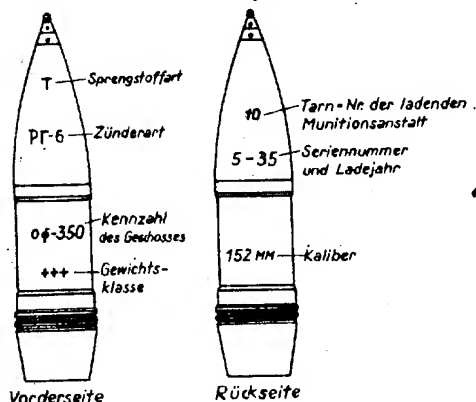
SECRET

Beispiele **SECRET**

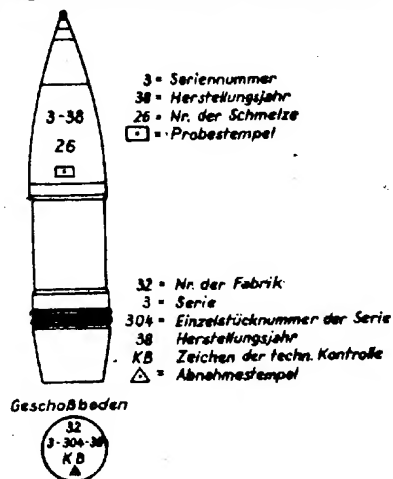
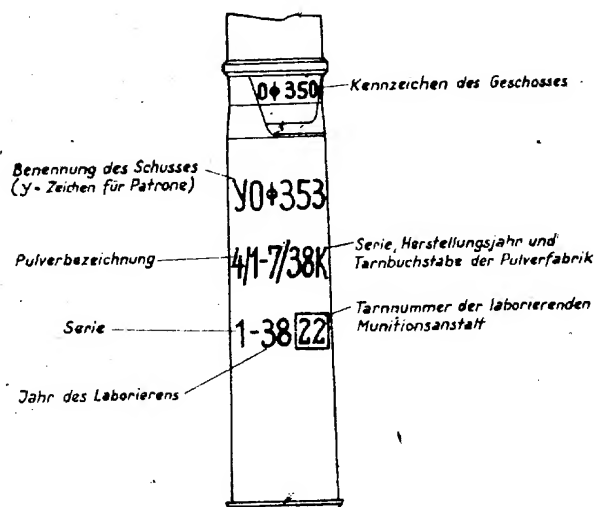
Attachment 26

Beschriftung auf sowjetischer Munition und deren Packgefaßen.**1) Granaten**

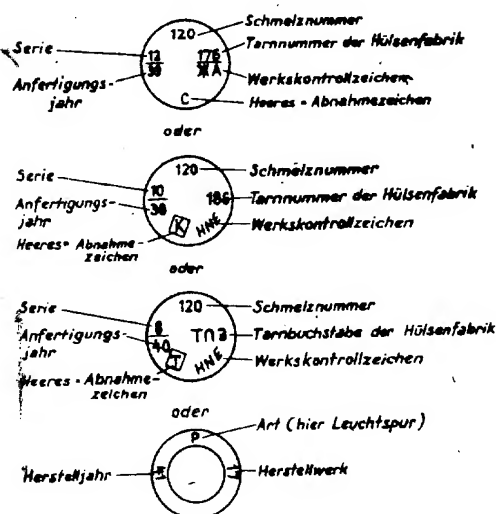
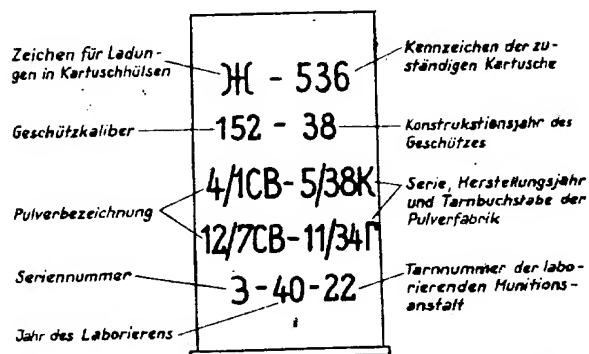
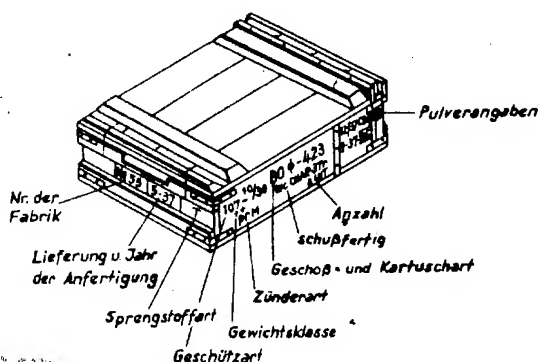
Aufschablonierte Kennzeichen:



Eingeschlagene oder eingestanzte Kennzeichen:

**2) Patronenmunition**Aufschabloniert auf Patronen
(ab 37 mm):

Eingeprägt auf Patronenboden:

**3) Hülsenkartuschen:****4) Verpackungskasten:****SECRET**

SECRET

Attachment 25

25X1

-2-

1. The markings on unfixed ammunition are either stenciled or imprinted upon the projectile. The markings on the first projectile, reading from top to bottom, indicate the type of charge, the type of fuze, index number of the projectile, and the weight classification. On the second projectile the markings indicate the code number of the ammunition depot, the serial number and year, and the caliber. The markings on the third projectile, still reading from top to bottom, indicate the serial number, year of manufacture, number of the fuze, test indicator, factory number, serial number, serial number of individual projectile, year of manufacture, mark of technical inspection, and the acceptance indicator.
2. Fixed ammunition also has stenciled and imprinted markings. The markings on the illustration on the left, reading from top to bottom, indicate the projectile number or symbol, the cartridge number, the powder number, serial number, year of manufacture, code letter of powder factory, serial number, code number of work group in munition plant, and year of manufacture of powder. On the four circular illustrations, beginning at the top and reading clock-wise beginning at 12 o'clock, the markings indicate the following:
 - (1) fuze number, code number of the cartridge-making factory, work inspection mark, army acceptance mark, year of manufacture, serial number
 - (2) same as (1)
 - (3)
 - (4) type of shell (tracer), job number, and year of manufacture.
3. The markings on semi-fixed ammunition are similar to the markings on the other fixed and unfixed ammunition. The markings on the illustration, reading from top to bottom, indicate the following: symbol for the charge in the cartridge, cartridge number, caliber, year of manufacture, powder indicator, serial number, year of manufacture of powder and code number of powder plant, serial number, code number of work group in powder plant.
4. The ammunition cases also have number and letter designations. In the illustration shown, the markings indicate the following, reading clock-wise starting at about three o'clock: powder designation, number of units, indicates ammunition is ready for firing, projectile and cartridge type, type fuze, weight class, type of gun, type of charge, year of delivery and manufacture, and factory number.

SECRET

SECRET**Schulterstücke**

MARSCHALL DER SOWJETUNION
(Dienstschulterstück)



HAUPTMARSCHALL DER ARTILLERIE
(Dienstschulterstück)



MARSCHALL DER PIONIERE
(Dienstschulterstück)



ARMEEGENERAL
(Feldschulterstück)



OBERST DER NACHR.-TRUPPE
(Dienstschulterstück)



HAUPTMANN DER INFANTERIE
(Feldschulterstück)



HAUPTMANN DES SAN.-DIENSTES
(Dienstschulterstück)



UNT.-LT. DER PZ.- UND MECH. TR.
(Feldschulterstück)



HAUPTFELDW. DER PIONIERE
(Feldschulterstück)



UNTEROFFZ. DER PZ.- u. MECH.-TR.
(Dienstschulterstück)



GEFR. DES SANITÄTS-DIENSTES
(Feldschulterstück)



ROTARMIST DER INFANTERIE
(Dienstschulterstück)



OFFIZIERSANWARTER DER

ARTILLERIE-SCHULE

SECRET

SECRET

25X1
Attachment 26

-2-

Legend

The epaulets are, reading from left to right and from top to bottom, as follows:

1. Marshal of the Soviet Union
(Dress epaulet)
2. Chief Marshal of Artillery
(Dress epaulet)
3. Marshal of Engineers
(Dress epaulet)
4. Army General
(Field epaulet)
5. Colonel of the Signal Troops
(Dress epaulet)
6. Captain of the Infantry
(Field epaulet)
7. Captain of the Medical Service
(Dress epaulet)
8. Second Lieutenant of Tank and Mechanized Troop
(Field epaulet)
9. Master Sergeant of the Engineers
(Field epaulet)
10. Noncommissioned Officer of the Tank and Mechanized Troops
(Dress epaulet)
11. Private 1st Class of Medical Service
(Field epaulet)
12. Private of the Infantry
(Dress epaulet)
13. Officer Candidate of 2nd Leningrad Artillery School

SECRET

SECRET

25X1

Waffenabzeichen Attachment 27*Pz. u. Mech. Truppen**Artillerie**Kavallerie**Nachr. Truppen**Chem. Truppen**Kämpfende Pioniere**Bau-Pioniere**Elektrotechn. Truppen**Justiz-Dienst**San.-u. Vet.-Dienst**Intendantur**Kraftw. Transp. Truppen**Mil. Topogr.**Strassenbau Truppen**Musikkorps**Eisenbahn Truppen**Brückenbau Pioniere***Sonstige Abzeichen***Garde-Abzeichen**Farben: Kranz golden,
Stern und Fahne rot**Medaille "Goldener Stern"
(Held der Sowjet-Union)**Farben: Stern golden,
Band rot**Silberne Dienst-Tresse
(Kapitulant)**Silberne Dienst-Tresse
(2 Dienstjahre)**Goldene Dienst-Tresse
(3 Dienstjahre)**Goldene Dienst-Tresse
(5 Dienstjahre)***SECRET**

SECRET

25X1
Attachment 27

-2-

Legend

All insignia are, reading from left to right and from top to bottom, as follows:

Branch Insignia

1. Tank and Mechanized Troops
2. Artillery
3. Cavalry
4. Signal Troops
5. Chemical Troops
6. Combat Engineers
7. Construction Engineers
8. Electro-Technical Troops
9. Justice
10. Medical and Veterinary Service
11. Quartermaster
12. Motor Transport
13. Military Topography
14. Road Construction
15. Band
16. Railroad
17. Ponton

Other Insignia

1. Guard's Badge
Colors: wreath gold
star and flag red
2. Gold Star Medal
Hero of the Soviet Union
Colors: star, gold
ribbon, red
3. Silver Service Chevron
(Reenlistee)
4. Silver Service Chevron
(2 years of service)
5. Gold Service Chevron
(3 years of service)
6. Gold Service Chevron
(5 years of service)

SECRET